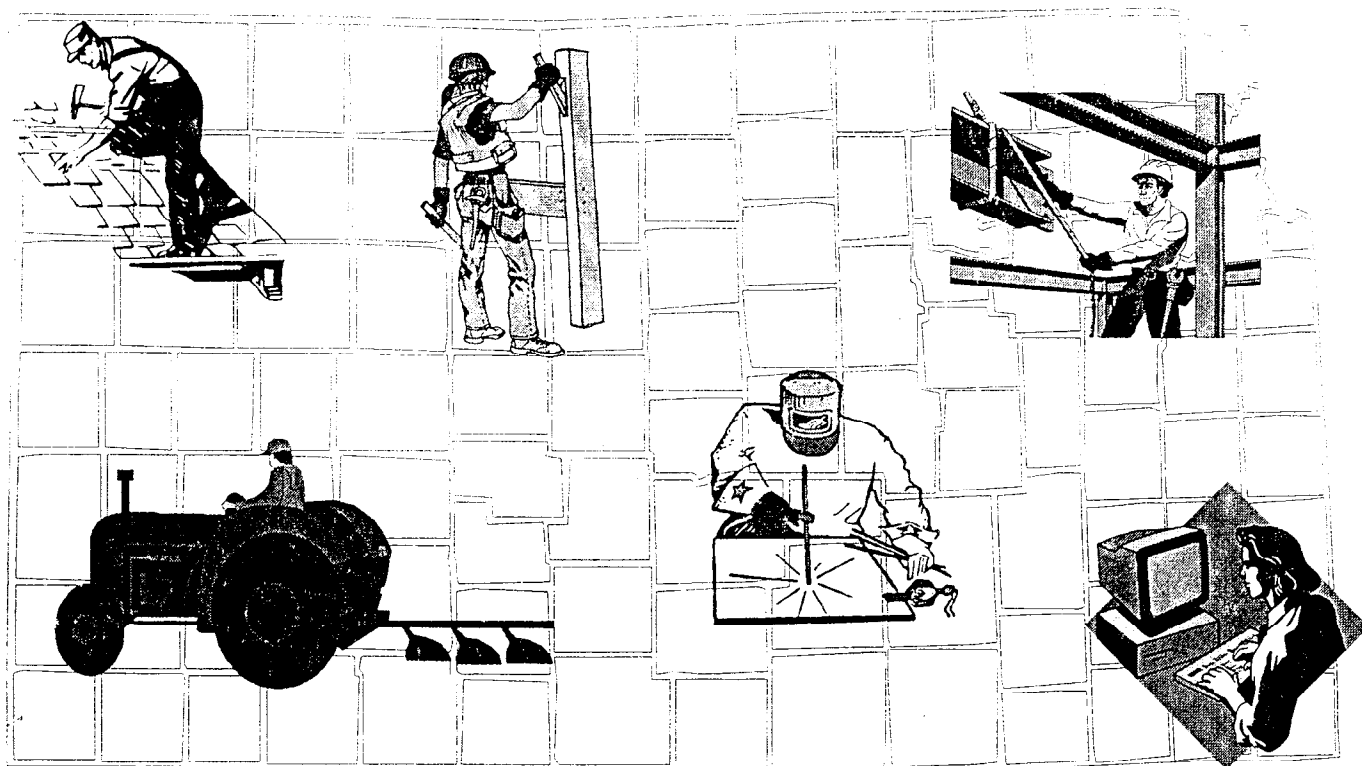


OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES KANSAS, 1996



Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Landon State Office Building, 900 SW Jackson, Topeka, Kansas 66612
www.kdhe.state.ks.us/ches

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES KANSAS, 1996

Bill Graves, Governor

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Kansas Department of Health and Environment



Prepared by
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
Office of Health Care Information

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

February, 1999

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Introduction

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 became an official part of the national labor law effective April 28, 1971. The act's fundamental objective is "... to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources." In order to fulfill this purpose, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, through a cooperative program, collect and analyze occupational injury and illness statistics in Kansas.

The 1996 survey of 3,652 private employers in Kansas serves as the basis for the estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses presented in this report. Survey results are used in measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work-related injuries and illnesses. Year to year comparisons of estimated incidence rates indicate basic industry trends and where prevention measures should be intensified. The rates contained in this report represent the number of injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers and enable employers to compare the experience of their establishments to the entire industry. Further explanation of the scope of this report and the methodology used can be found in Appendix A.

Copies of this report as well as additional information may be obtained by contacting the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Health Care Information, 900 SW Jackson, Room 1002 N, Topeka, KS, 66612-1290, (785) 296-1058.

The information contained in this report may be obtained electronically by contacting the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Health Care Information (785-296-5642). This report is also available on the Internet at the KDHE home page on the World Wide Web. The address is: "<http://www.ink.org/public/kdhe>". National data on occupational injuries and illnesses is available on the Internet at the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) home page. That address is: "<http://www.bls.gov>".

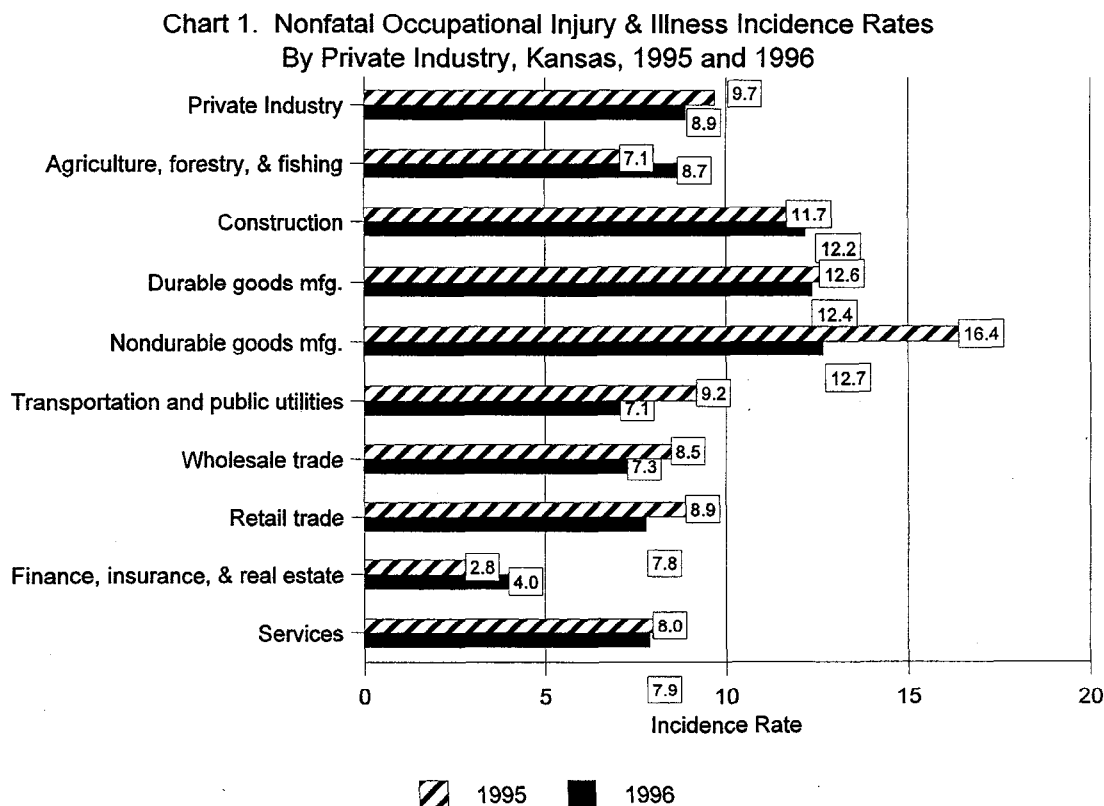
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Part I

1996 Survey Highlights

1996 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

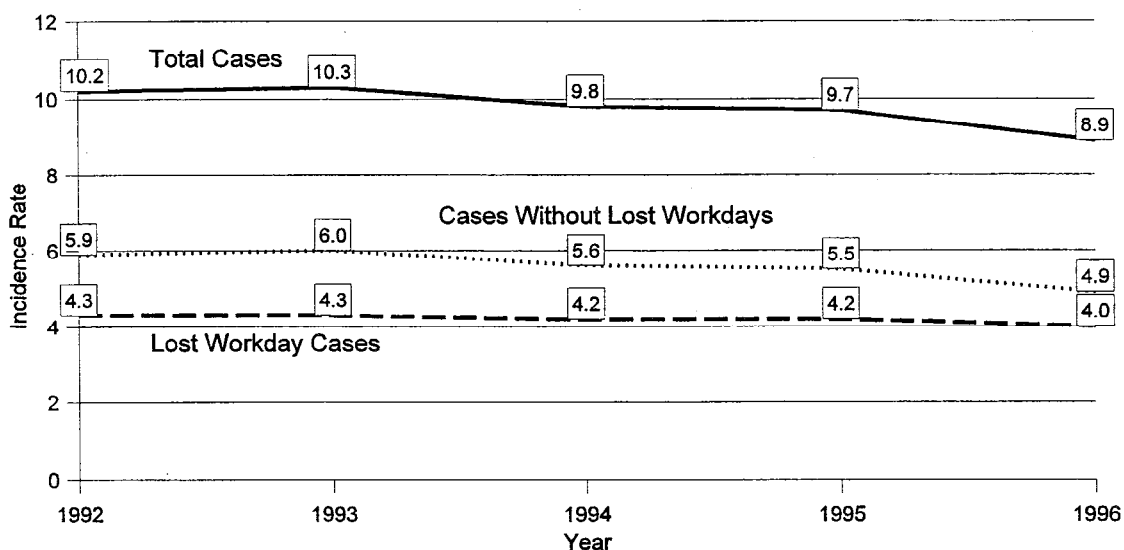
- The 1996 injury and illness incidence rate for private industry in Kansas was 8.9 per 100 full time workers, slightly lower than the rate of 9.7 reported in 1995. Most major industry divisions reported lower rates in 1996 than in 1995 while three, namely agriculture, construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate, reported higher rates. (Chart 1)
- The largest decrease in the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses occurred in the transportation and public utilities industry which decreased 22.8% from a rate of 9.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1995 to 7.1 in 1996. (Chart 1)
- Nondurable goods manufacturing experienced a similar decrease of 22.6% going from a rate of 16.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1995 to 12.7 in 1996. (Chart 1)
- The industry with the greatest increase was finance, insurance, and real estate which increased 42.9% from 2.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1995 to a rate of 4.0 in 1996. (Chart 1)



- Breaking manufacturing into two categories (durable and nondurable goods), the industry division with the highest incidence rate was nondurable goods manufacturing, with a rate of 12.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. (Chart 1, Table 1)

- Meat packing plants had the highest incidence rate within the nondurable goods manufacturing division, with a rate of 24.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. (Table 6)
- The other manufacturing category, durable goods, reported the next highest rate of 12.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. (Chart 1, Table 1)
- Within durable goods manufacturing, farm machinery and equipment led all others with a rate of 17.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. (Table 6)
- Construction industries had the third highest rate with 12.2 injuries and illness per 100 full-time workers. (Chart 1, Table 1)
- Masonry, stonework, and plastering was the leading contributor in the construction industry with a rate of 17.7 injuries and illness per 100 full-time workers. (Table 6)
- As would be expected, the low risk industries of finance, insurance, and real estate had the lowest rate with 4.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1996. As previously stated, however, the 1996 rate was 42.9 % higher than that of 1995. (Chart 1, Table 1)
- The occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for private industry in

Chart 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates
By Private Industry, Kansas, 1992 - 1996

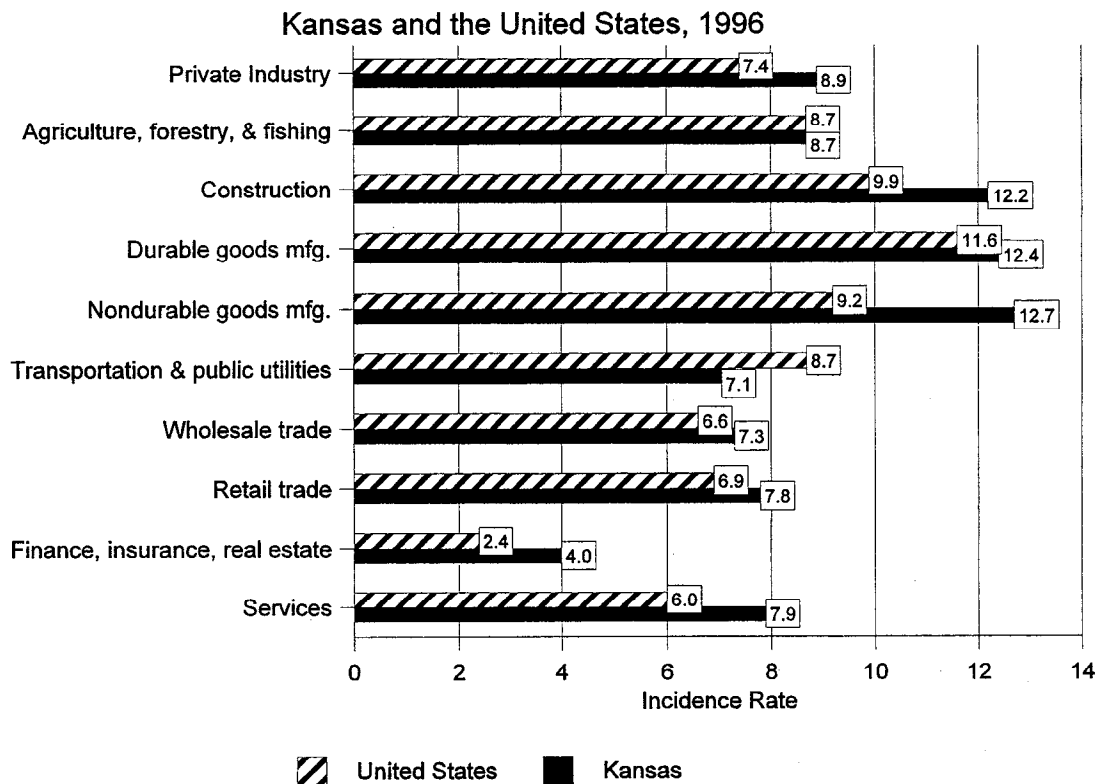


Kansas have remained relatively stable over the past five years ranging from 8.9 in 1996 to 10.3 in 1993. These incidence rates include all cases, both with and without lost workdays. The incidence rates for lost workday cases (those having days away from work and/or days of restricted work activity) have remained the most stable ranging from 4.0 in 1996 to 4.3 in 1992 and 1993. The incidence rates for cases without lost workdays (recordable cases that did not result in days away

from work or restricted work activity) have ranged from 4.9 in 1996 to 6.0 in 1993. (Chart 2, Table 3)

- When incidence rates are examined for injuries only, the largest difference in rates comes in the nondurable goods manufacturing industry which drops to third place with a rate of 9.9, down 22% from 12.7 when both injuries & illnesses are included. The construction industry emerges with the highest injury rate with 11.8 injuries per 100 full-time workers, while durable goods remains in second place with a rate of 10.8 injuries per 100 full-time workers. (Table 1)
- The Kansas rate of 8.9 injuries and illness per 100 full-time workers was 20% higher than the U.S. rate of 7.4. Kansas had a lower incidence rate than the nation in only one industry, transportation and public utilities, which was 18.4% lower. In the agriculture, forestry, & fishing industry, Kansas and the U.S. tied with a rate of 8.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. In all other industries, Kansas had a higher incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses than did the country as a whole. The largest discrepancy between Kansas and the U.S. was a whopping 38% higher incidence rate in nondurable goods manufacturing of 12.7 for Kansas compared to the U.S. rate of 9.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. (Chart 3, Table 8)

Chart 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rates by Industry



- In 1996, 70,400 occupational injuries and 5,700 occupational illnesses occurred in Kansas. The number of occupational injury and illness cases ranged from 900 in agriculture, forestry, and fishing to 25,000 in manufacturing. (Chart 4, Table 2)

Chart 4. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Kansas, 1996

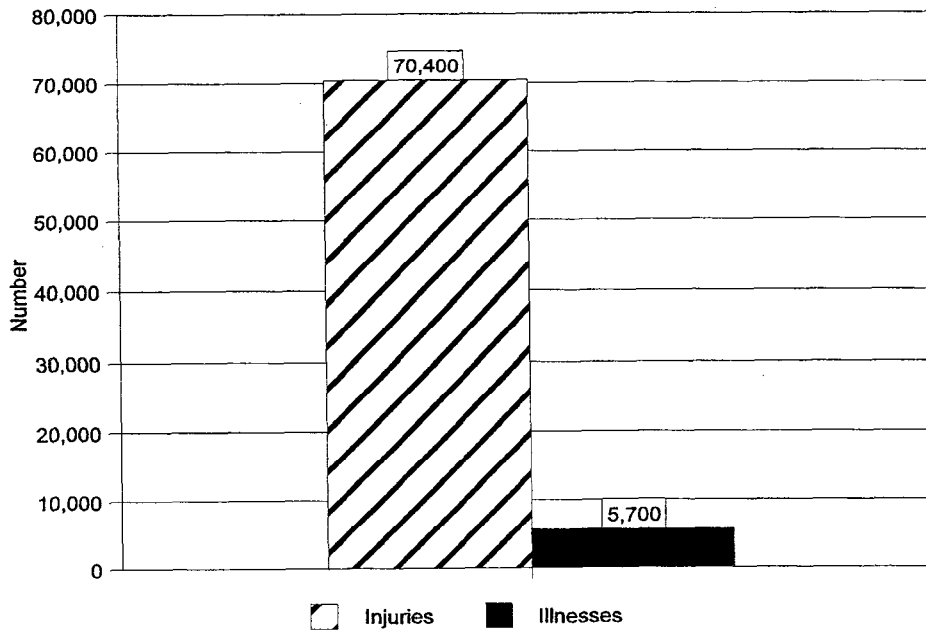
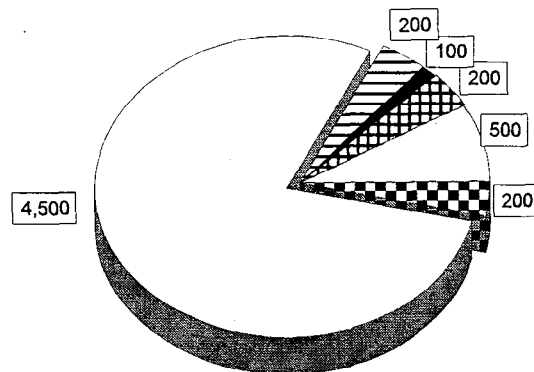
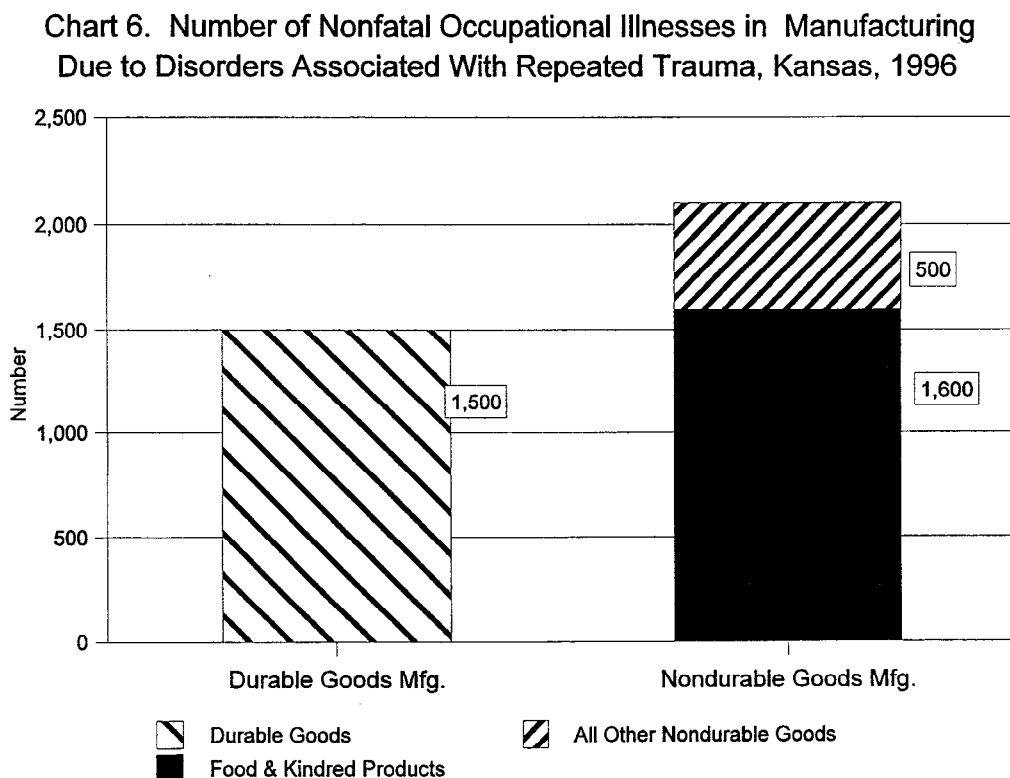


Chart 5. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Illnesses
By Type of Illness, Kansas, 1996



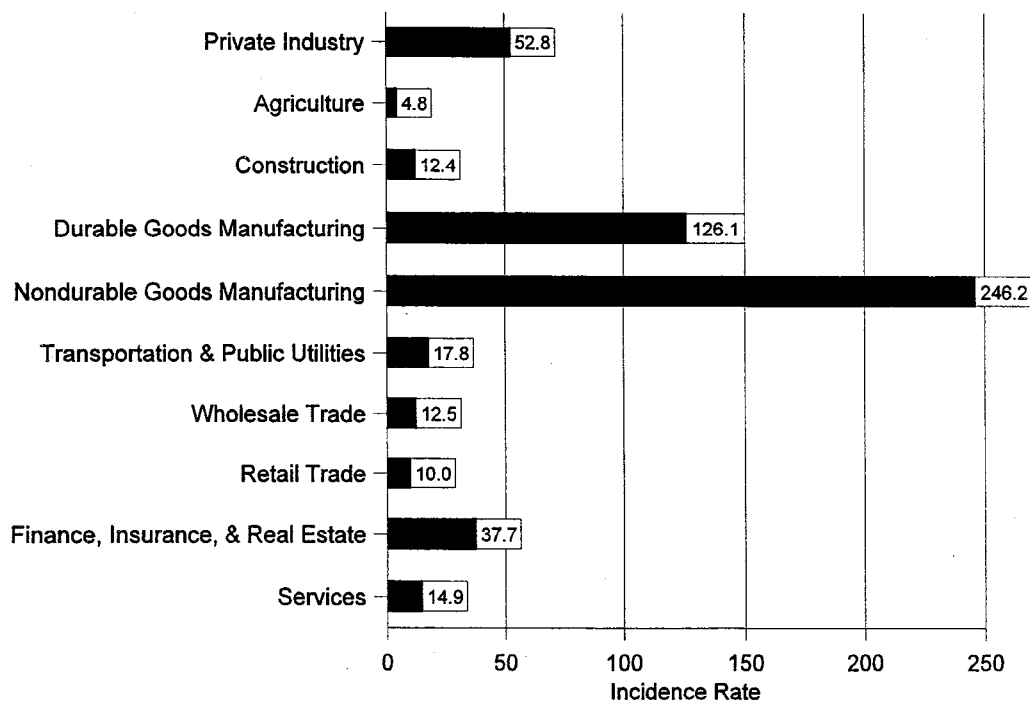
- Skin diseases or disorders
- Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents
- Poisoning
- Disorders due to physical agents
- Disorders associated with repeated trauma
- All other occupational illnesses

- Of the 5,700 occupational illness cases in 1996, 4,500 (79%) were disorders associated with repeated trauma. (Chart 5, Table 5)
- Over three-fourths (78%) of the disorders associated with repeated trauma illnesses occurred in the manufacturing industry. Nondurable goods manufacturing accounted for the majority with 2,100 of these illness cases while durable goods manufacturing was responsible for 1,500 of these illness cases. (Chart 6, Table 5)



- Private industry in Kansas in 1996 had an occupational illness incidence rate of 66.1 illnesses per 10,000 workers. The illness category with the highest rate was disorders associated with repeated trauma with a rate of 52.8. Repetitive trauma includes carpal tunnel syndrome, the most common occupational illness. Repetitive motion such as grasping tools, scanning groceries, and typing are some examples of the kind of work than can result in an occupational illness associated with repeated trauma. (Chart 7)
- Manufacturing had by far the highest incidence rate of the repetitive trauma cases of all industries with a rate of 176.8 per 10,000 full-time workers. Within manufacturing, food and kindred products had by far the highest incidence rate of 464.1. The high incidence rate in this industry is due to the frequency of repetitive trauma illnesses in the meat packing industry. (Chart 7, Table 4)

Chart 7. Incidence Rates for Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma by Industry Category, Kansas, 1996



- In 1996, 44.4% of reported occupational injury and illness cases were serious enough to cause lost workdays, up slightly from 43.5% in 1995. Lost workdays includes days away from work and/or days of restricted work activity. Of the 76,100 injuries and illness cases, 18,900 (24.8%) resulted in days away from work, 14,900 (19.6%) required restrictions in work activity but no days away from work, and 42,300 (55.6%) were cases without lost workdays. (Chart 8, Chart 9, Table 2)

Chart 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses By Occurrence of Lost Workdays, Kansas, 1996

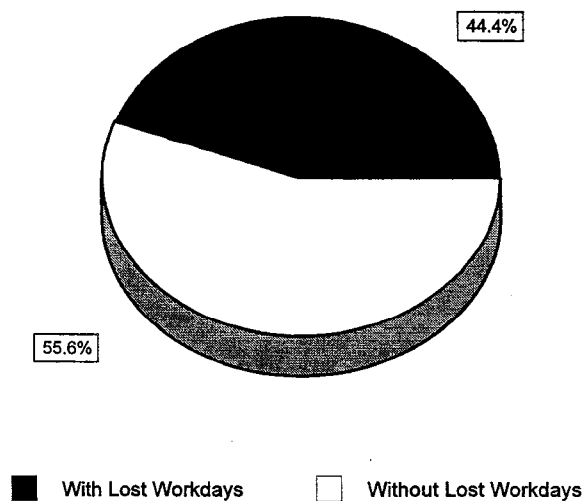
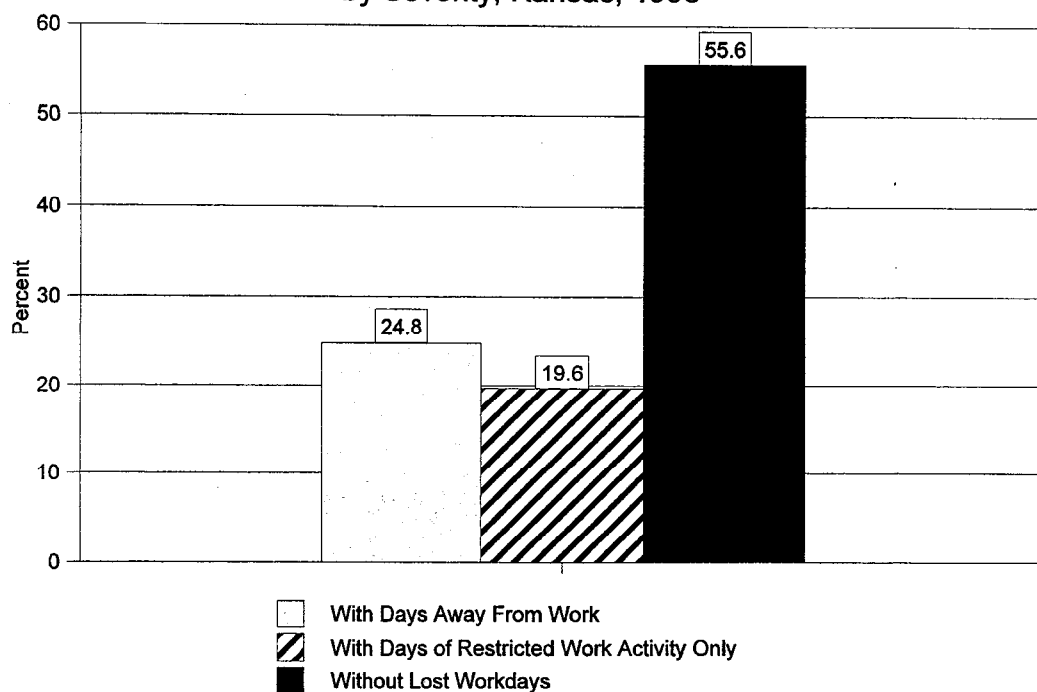


Chart 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity, Kansas, 1996



- Kansas workers experienced a smaller percentage of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work than did the nation's workers as a whole and a higher percentage of injuries and illnesses requiring work restrictions. This may be due to Kansas having fewer severe injuries and illnesses than did the nation, or from employers in Kansas doing a better job accommodating workers who have suffered workplace injuries or illnesses.

Chart 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity, United States, 1996

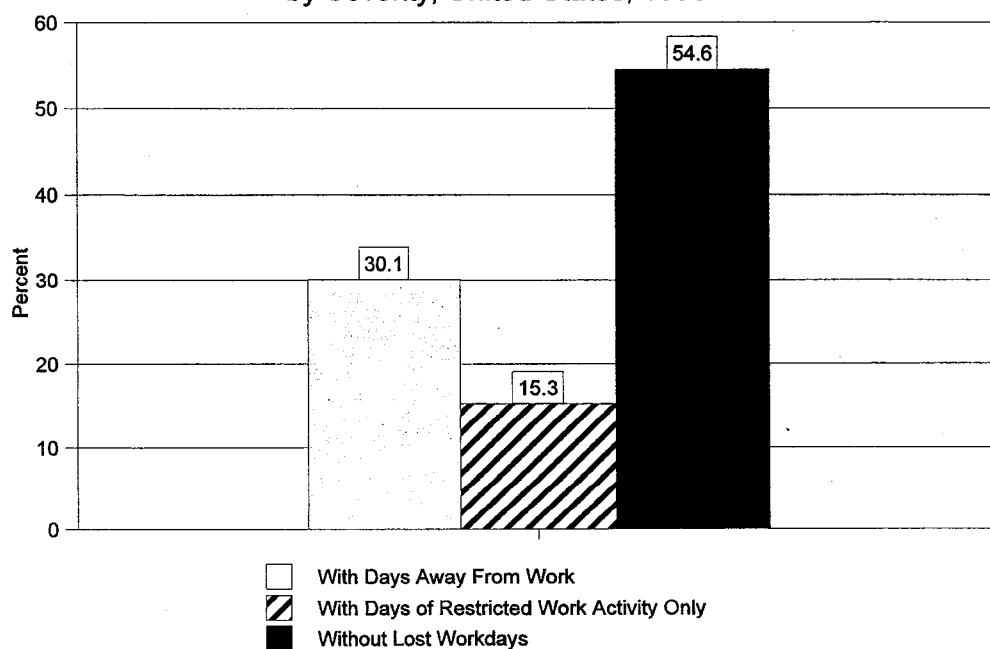


Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, selected industries and case type, 1996

Kansas

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private industry ⁷		976.8	8.9	4.0	2.2	4.9	8.2	3.6	2.1	4.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		13.4	8.7	3.0	2.8	5.7	8.6	3.0	2.8	5.6
Construction		56.5	12.2	5.8	4.7	6.3	11.8	5.7	4.6	6.1
General building contractors	15	12.4	9.9	4.0	3.2	5.9	9.9	3.9	3.2	5.9
Heavy construction, except building	16	10.4	12.7	6.9	5.4	5.7	12.4	6.9	5.4	5.5
Special trade contractors	17	33.7	12.9	6.2	5.1	6.7	12.4	6.0	4.9	6.4
Manufacturing		196.2	12.5	5.8	2.3	6.7	10.4	4.7	2.1	5.7
Durable goods		113.4	12.4	5.2	2.4	7.1	10.8	4.5	2.1	6.3
Primary metal industries	33	3.6	17.0	6.0	2.5	11.1	15.5	5.5	2.2	10.0
Fabricated metal products	34	9.9	14.4	4.5	2.8	9.9	14.0	4.3	2.7	9.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	23.4	14.6	6.3	3.9	8.3	13.8	6.0	3.7	7.8
Transportation equipment	37	49.1	10.7	4.9	1.5	5.8	8.7	3.9	1.3	4.8
Nondurable goods		82.9	12.7	6.6	2.2	6.1	9.9	5.1	1.9	4.9
Food and kindred products	20	31.3	17.5	9.2	2.4	8.3	12.4	6.4	2.0	6.0
Printing and publishing	27	22.0	6.9	3.2	1.4	3.8	5.9	2.6	1.3	3.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	6.0	4.7	2.2	.5	2.5	3.8	1.7	.4	2.1
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}		63.2	7.1	3.6	2.2	3.6	6.9	3.5	2.1	3.4
Trucking and warehousing ⁹	42	21.0	8.9	3.9	3.4	5.0	8.8	3.8	3.4	4.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	11.3	6.8	3.2	1.3	3.5	6.3	3.2	1.3	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade		303.2	7.6	3.5	2.0	4.2	7.5	3.4	1.9	4.1
Wholesale trade		74.9	7.3	3.6	1.7	3.8	7.2	3.5	1.7	3.7
Retail trade		228.3	7.8	3.4	2.1	4.3	7.7	3.4	2.0	4.3
General merchandise stores	53	31.1	9.9	5.2	2.9	4.7	9.7	5.1	2.9	4.6
Food stores	54	34.7	11.0	4.3	2.8	6.7	10.8	4.1	2.6	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate		-	4.0	1.1	.9	2.8	3.6	1.0	.8	2.6
Services		277.8	7.9	3.2	2.0	4.8	7.7	3.0	1.9	4.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.7	9.9	5.5	4.1	4.4	9.8	5.5	4.1	4.4
Health services	80	99.4	11.7	4.0	2.3	7.8	11.5	3.9	2.3	7.6

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

- Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, selected industries and case type, 1996

Kansas

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
				Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)			Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)	
Private industry ⁶		976.8	76.1	33.8	18.9	42.3	70.4	31.0	17.9	39.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁶		13.4	.9	.3	.3	.6	.9	.3	.3	.6
Construction		56.5	6.2	3.0	2.4	3.2	6.0	2.9	2.4	3.1
General building contractors	15	12.4	1.1	.5	.4	.7	1.1	.5	.4	.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	10.4	1.3	.7	.5	.6	1.2	.7	.5	.5
Special trade contractors	17	33.7	3.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	1.8	1.5	1.9
Manufacturing		196.2	25.0	11.6	4.7	13.4	20.8	9.5	4.1	11.4
Durable goods		113.4	14.3	6.1	2.8	8.2	12.4	5.2	2.5	7.2
Primary metal industries	33	3.6	.6	.2	.1	.4	.6	.2	.1	.4
Fabricated metal products	34	9.9	1.4	.4	.3	1.0	1.4	.4	.3	1.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	23.4	3.5	1.5	.9	2.0	3.3	1.4	.9	1.9
Transportation equipment	37	49.1	5.3	2.4	.8	2.9	4.3	1.9	.6	2.4
Nondurable goods		82.9	10.7	5.6	1.8	5.2	8.4	4.3	1.6	4.1
Food and kindred products	20	31.3	6.0	3.1	.8	2.8	4.2	2.2	.7	2.1
Printing and publishing	27	22.0	1.4	.6	.3	.7	1.2	.5	.3	.6
Chemicals and allied products	28	6.0	.3	.1	(⁷)	.2	.2	.1	(⁷)	.1
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}		63.2	4.8	2.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	2.3	1.4	2.3
Trucking and warehousing ⁹	42	21.0	1.8	.8	.7	1.0	1.8	.8	.7	1.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	11.3	.8	.4	.2	.4	.7	.4	.1	.3
Wholesale and retail trade		303.2	19.4	8.8	5.0	10.6	19.0	8.6	4.9	10.5
Wholesale trade		74.9	5.5	2.7	1.3	2.9	5.4	2.6	1.3	2.8
Retail trade		228.3	13.8	6.1	3.7	7.7	13.6	6.0	3.6	7.7
General merchandise stores	53	31.1	2.2	1.1	.6	1.0	2.1	1.1	.6	1.0
Food stores	54	34.7	2.8	1.1	.7	1.7	2.7	1.0	.7	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		-	2.2	.6	.5	1.6	1.9	.5	.5	1.4
Services		277.8	16.7	6.6	4.2	10.1	16.2	6.4	4.0	9.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.7	.7	.4	.3	.3	.7	.4	.3	.3
Health services	80	99.4	9.4	3.2	1.8	6.2	9.2	3.1	1.8	6.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.⁷ Fewer than 50 cases.⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

- Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3
Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers, 1/ by Industry Division
Kansas, 1992-1996

Industry division	Total Cases					Lost workday cases										Cases without lost workdays				
						Total 2/					With days away from work 3/									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Private industry 4/	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.7	8.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.5	4.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing 4/ . . .	10.6	11.5	11.3	7.1	8.7	4.4	5.0	4.7	3.8	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	3.3	5.7
Mining 5/	10.8	10.3	9.5	8.8	-	4.8	5.1	5.9	4.6	-	4.5	4.6	5.4	4.1	-	6.0	5.2	3.6	4.2	-
Construction	14.9	15.4	13.5	11.7	12.2	6.7	6.8	6.1	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.3	3.7	4.7	8.2	8.6	7.4	7.0	6.3
Manufacturing	17.0	15.7	14.6	14.2	12.5	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	5.8	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.3	9.7	9.3	7.9	7.5	6.7
Durable goods	14.7	14.6	13.9	12.6	12.4	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	9.0	9.5	8.5	7.6	7.1
Nondurable goods	20.2	17.2	15.5	16.4	12.7	9.6	8.3	8.2	8.9	6.6	4.8	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.2	10.7	8.9	7.2	7.5	6.1
Transportation and public utilities 5/ . .	9.1	10.9	8.5	9.2	7.1	5.1	5.9	5.0	4.8	3.6	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.9	2.2	4.0	5.0	3.6	4.3	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8.6	9.2	8.2	8.8	7.6	3.1	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.2
Wholesale trade	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.7	4.9	4.7	5.4	4.8	3.8
Retail trade	8.8	9.4	7.8	8.9	7.8	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate . .	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	4.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.8
Services	7.0	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.9	4.6	5.4	4.9	4.8

1/ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent employees and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where:

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

2/ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

3/ Days away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

4/Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

5/ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

6/ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Group 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for the SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates by industry and category of illness, 1996

Kansas

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ³							
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Private industry ⁴		66.1	5.4	0.1	2.6	0.8	1.9	52.8	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴		7.0	2.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.8	(⁵)
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	7.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.4	(⁵)
Construction		35.4	3.5	(⁵)	9.2	8.8	1.5	12.4	(⁵)
General building contractors	15	4.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.1	2.1	(⁵)
Heavy construction, except building	16	26.6	14.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.2	9.3	(⁵)
Special trade contractors	17	50.6	1.4	(⁵)	16.0	15.1	.7	17.4	(⁵)
Manufacturing		208.8	16.4	.3	5.7	.4	2.2	176.8	7.0
Durable goods		160.1	18.2	.4	7.6	.4	2.6	126.1	4.8
Primary metal industry	33	152.5	25.7	2.9	10.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	111.2	2.9
Fabricated metal products	34	37.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.2	(⁵)	2.5	30.2	3.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	79.8	14.7	(⁵)	.5	(⁵)	5.2	58.6	.7
Transportation equipment	37	200.0	28.5	.8	12.6	.6	2.8	146.9	7.7
Nondurable goods		275.3	14.0	(⁵)	3.1	.4	1.6	246.2	10.1
Food and kindred products	20	508.7	18.5	(⁵)	2.1	.9	.8	464.1	22.2
Paper and allied products	26	132.6	16.0	(⁵)	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	112.6	(⁵)
Printing and publishing	27	104.4	8.6	(⁵)	2.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	92.4	.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	86.7	2.2	(⁵)	2.2	(⁵)	15.0	67.1	(⁵)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	132.1	18.4	(⁵)	4.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	104.0	5.2
Transportation and public utilities ^{6,7}		27.0	6.0	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	1.2	17.8	(⁵)
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Trucking and warehousing ⁷	42	12.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.4	(⁵)
Communications	48	25.9	.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	25.1	(⁵)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	51.1	32.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.0	17.4	(⁵)
Wholesale and retail trade		13.6	.4	.1	.6	(⁵)	1.3	10.7	.5
Wholesale trade		17.1	1.3	.2	1.9	(⁵)	.4	12.5	.6
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	19.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.5	(⁵)	.7	14.9	1.0
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	14.9	2.7	.5	1.3	(⁵)	.2	9.9	.3
Retail trade		12.1	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.6	10.0	.5
Building materials and garden supplies	52	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	53	20.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.0	3.8
Food stores	54	19.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	19.1	(⁵)
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	13.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.8	5.0	(⁵)
Apparel and accessory stores	56	93.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.1	90.6	(⁵)
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	8.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.4	(⁵)
Eating and drinking places	58	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Miscellaneous retail	59	5.7	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.8	1.9	(⁵)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		40.4	.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.9	(⁵)	37.7	.5
Real estate	65	1.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.8	(⁵)
Services		25.4	2.9	.1	1.4	—	—	14.9	2.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.5	1.4	(⁵)	3.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.4	(⁵)
Personal services	72	6.8	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4	(⁵)
Business services	73	37.7	1.5	(⁵)	3.7	.4	.9	30.1	1.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	—	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	—	34.7	(⁵)
Amusement and recreation services	79	10.4	10.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates by industry and category of illness, 1996 — Continued

Kansas

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ³							
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Health services	80	—	3.9	0.2	—	(⁵)	—	—	5.6
Social services	83	34.8	1.8	(⁵)	3.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.5	5.9
Membership organizations	86	5.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.7	2.2	(⁵)
Engineering and management services	87	27.6	3.1	(⁵)	.5	(⁵)	.7	23.3	(⁵)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$, where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

⁶ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of

Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁷ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Number of new cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry and category of illness, 1996

Kansas									
Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total cases (000's)	Number of illnesses by category						
			Skin diseases or disorders (000's)	Dust diseases of the lungs (000's)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (000's)	Poisoning (000's)	Disorders due to physical agents (000's)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (000's)	All other occupational illnesses (000's)
Private industry ³		5.7	0.5	(4)	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.5	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Agricultural production ³	01-02	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
General building contractors	15	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Heavy construction, except building	16	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Special trade contractors	17	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Manufacturing		4.2	.3	(4)	.1	(4)	(4)	3.5	.1
Durable goods		1.8	.2	(4)	.1	(4)	(4)	1.5	.1
Primary metal industry	33	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Fabricated metal products	34	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Transportation equipment	37	1.0	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	(4)	.7	(4)
Nondurable goods		2.3	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2.1	.1
Food and kindred products	20	1.7	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.6	.1
Paper and allied products	26	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Printing and publishing	27	.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.2	(4)
Chemicals and allied products	28	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Transportation and public utilities ^{5,6}2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Trucking and warehousing ⁶	42	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Communications	48	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Wholesale and retail trade3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.3	(4)
Wholesale trade1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.2	(4)
Building materials and garden supplies	52	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
General merchandise stores	53	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Food stores	54	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Apparel and accessory stores	56	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Eating and drinking places	58	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Miscellaneous retail	59	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Finance, insurance, and real estate2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.2	(4)
Real estate	65	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services5	.1	(4)	(4)	—	—	.3	.1
Hotels and other lodging places	70	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Personal services	72	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Business services	73	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)
Miscellaneous repair services	76	—	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Amusement and recreation services	79	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of new cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry and category of illness, 1996 — Continued

Kansas

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total cases (000's)	Number of illnesses by category						
			Skin diseases or disorders (000's)	Dust diseases of the lungs (000's)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (000's)	Poisoning (000's)	Disorders due to physical agents (000's)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (000's)	All other occupational illnesses (000's)
Health services	80	—	(4)	(4)	—	(4)	—	—	(4)
Social services	83	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Membership organizations	86	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Engineering and management services	87	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁶ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As

a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996

Kansas

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private industry ⁷		976.8	8.9	4.0	2.2	4.9	8.2	3.6	2.1	4.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		13.4	8.7	3.0	2.8	5.7	8.6	3.0	2.8	5.6
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	6.5	13.5	4.8	4.6	8.7	13.4	4.8	4.6	8.6
Construction		56.5	12.2	5.8	4.7	6.3	11.8	5.7	4.6	6.1
General building contractors	15	12.4	9.9	4.0	3.2	5.9	9.9	3.9	3.2	5.9
Nonresidential building construction	154	6.7	9.0	3.6	2.8	5.5	9.0	3.5	2.7	5.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	10.4	12.7	6.9	5.4	5.7	12.4	6.9	5.4	5.5
Highway and street construction	161	3.7	9.7	4.7	3.4	5.0	9.6	4.6	3.3	5.0
Heavy construction, except highway	162	6.8	14.5	8.4	6.7	6.2	14.2	8.3	6.7	5.9
Special trade contractors	17	33.7	12.9	6.2	5.1	6.7	12.4	6.0	4.9	6.4
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	7.9	13.9	6.1	5.1	7.8	13.8	6.0	5.1	7.8
Electrical work	173	5.1	11.0	5.3	4.6	5.7	10.8	5.1	4.4	5.7
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	3.8	17.7	7.1	5.0	10.6	14.6	7.0	4.9	7.6
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	5.4	7.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	6.6	3.3	2.9	3.2
Manufacturing		196.2	12.5	5.8	2.3	6.7	10.4	4.7	2.1	5.7
Durable goods		113.4	12.4	5.2	2.4	7.1	10.8	4.5	2.1	6.3
Primary metal industries	33	3.6	17.0	6.0	2.5	11.1	15.5	5.5	2.2	10.0
Fabricated metal products	34	9.9	14.4	4.5	2.8	9.9	14.0	4.3	2.7	9.7
Fabricated structural metal products	344	5.5	15.1	3.8	3.3	11.4	14.8	3.6	3.2	11.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	23.4	14.6	6.3	3.9	8.3	13.8	6.0	3.7	7.8
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	5.2	17.5	7.2	5.6	10.3	17.0	7.0	5.5	10.0
Construction and related machinery	353	4.2	14.6	6.2	3.1	8.3	13.7	6.0	3.0	7.7
Transportation equipment	37	49.1	10.7	4.9	1.5	5.8	8.7	3.9	1.3	4.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	8.9	12.1	4.2	1.7	7.8	10.1	3.4	1.5	6.6
Aircraft and parts	372	38.3	9.5	4.8	1.3	4.7	7.5	3.7	1.0	3.8
Nondurable goods		82.9	12.7	6.6	2.2	6.1	9.9	5.1	1.9	4.9
Food and kindred products	20	31.3	17.5	9.2	2.4	8.3	12.4	6.4	2.0	6.0
Meat products	201	17.3	23.5	12.8	2.7	10.8	15.1	8.2	2.2	6.9
Meat packing plants	2011	14.8	24.5	12.7	2.8	11.8	15.7	8.2	2.2	7.6
Grain mill products	204	4.3	8.8	5.1	2.5	3.7	8.5	5.0	2.5	3.5
Paper and allied products	26	4.6	13.9	8.7	1.9	5.2	12.6	8.0	1.9	4.6
Printing and publishing	27	22.0	6.9	3.2	1.4	3.8	5.9	2.6	1.3	3.2
Commercial printing	275	7.3	8.9	3.8	1.8	5.1	8.1	3.5	1.6	4.6
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	3.7	8.1	4.1	1.7	4.0	7.3	3.7	1.4	3.6
Commercial printing, gravure	2754	-	10.0	(⁸)	(⁸)	10.0	10.0	(⁸)	(⁸)	10.0
Commercial printing, n.e.c.	2759	-	9.8	3.6	2.0	6.2	8.9	3.4	1.9	5.5
Chemicals and allied products	28	6.0	4.7	2.2	.5	2.5	3.8	1.7	.4	2.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	12.8	13.5	7.7	3.5	5.8	12.2	6.8	3.2	5.4
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	8.8	14.9	8.3	4.0	6.6	13.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
Transportation and public utilities ^{9,10}		63.2	7.1	3.6	2.2	3.6	6.9	3.5	2.1	3.4
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	3.4	8.4	2.3	2.0	6.1	8.4	2.3	2.0	6.1
Trucking and warehousing ¹⁰	42	21.0	8.9	3.9	3.4	5.0	8.8	3.8	3.4	4.9
Trucking and courier services, except air ¹⁰	421	19.6	8.8	3.8	3.5	-	8.8	3.8	3.5	-
Communications	48	16.9	2.0	.8	.5	1.1	1.7	.8	.5	.9
Telephone communications	481	12.7	1.3	.7	.5	.6	1.0	.6	.4	.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	11.3	6.8	3.2	1.3	3.5	6.3	3.2	1.3	3.1
Electric services	491	4.1	4.8	1.7	.7	3.1	4.0	1.7	.7	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade		303.2	7.6	3.5	2.0	4.2	7.5	3.4	1.9	4.1
Wholesale trade		74.9	7.3	3.6	1.7	3.8	7.2	3.5	1.7	3.7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	39.6	6.9	3.5	1.4	3.4	6.7	3.4	1.4	3.3
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	12.1	8.8	3.8	2.4	4.9	8.5	3.7	2.3	4.8
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	35.4	7.9	3.7	2.0	4.2	7.7	3.6	2.0	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996 — Continued

Kansas

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Retail trade		228.3	7.8	3.4	2.1	4.3	7.7	3.4	2.0	4.3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	10.4	8.1	4.0	2.6	4.1	8.1	4.0	2.6	4.1
Lumber and other building materials	521	5.6	9.3	4.7	2.9	4.6	9.3	4.7	2.9	4.6
General merchandise stores	53	31.1	9.9	5.2	2.9	4.7	9.7	5.1	2.9	4.6
Department stores	531	26.1	8.7	5.4	2.9	3.3	8.6	5.3	2.9	3.3
Food stores	54	34.7	11.0	4.3	2.8	6.7	10.8	4.1	2.6	6.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	25.7	5.4	2.2	1.6	3.2	5.2	2.1	1.5	3.1
New and used car dealers	551	11.1	7.9	2.5	1.5	5.4	7.6	2.4	1.4	5.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	11.0	8.4	5.5	1.8	2.9	7.5	4.8	1.7	2.7
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	10.0	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.4
Eating and drinking places	58	80.5	8.7	3.4	2.1	5.3	8.7	3.4	2.1	5.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	25.0	2.4	1.5	.8	1.0	2.4	1.4	.8	.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		—	4.0	1.1	.9	2.8	3.6	1.0	.8	2.6
Real estate	65	9.9	3.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.7
Services		277.8	7.9	3.2	2.0	4.8	7.7	3.0	1.9	4.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.7	9.9	5.5	4.1	4.4	9.8	5.5	4.1	4.4
Personal services	72	12.3	7.0	3.7	1.3	3.3	6.9	3.7	1.3	3.2
Business services	73	58.6	6.7	3.3	2.2	3.4	6.3	3.2	2.1	3.1
Personnel supply services	736	18.0	18.7	9.3	7.1	9.4	17.8	8.8	6.6	9.0
Miscellaneous business services	738	14.2	3.6	1.8	1.0	1.9	3.3	1.7	.9	1.7
Miscellaneous repair services	76	5.3	9.4	6.4	5.4	3.1	7.9	4.9	4.0	3.0
Amusement and recreation services	79	11.1	5.9	1.8	1.1	4.1	5.8	1.8	1.1	4.0
Health services	80	99.4	11.7	4.0	2.3	7.8	11.5	3.9	2.3	7.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	26.2	21.2	8.6	4.3	12.5	21.2	8.6	4.3	12.5
Social services	83	22.6	7.2	3.4	2.4	3.7	6.8	3.2	2.2	3.6
Membership organizations	86	8.2	4.3	1.2	.8	3.1	4.3	1.2	.8	3.1
Engineering and management services	87	24.6	1.8	.7	.4	1.1	1.5	.5	.4	1.0

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

⁹ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

¹⁰ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996

Kansas

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
				Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)			Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)	
Private industry ⁶		976.8	76.1	33.8	18.9	42.3	70.4	31.0	17.9	39.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁶		13.4	.9	.3	.3	.6	.9	.3	.3	.6
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	6.5	.7	.3	.3	.5	.7	.3	.3	.5
Construction		56.5	6.2	3.0	2.4	3.2	6.0	2.9	2.4	3.1
General building contractors	15	12.4	1.1	.5	.4	.7	1.1	.5	.4	.7
Nonresidential building construction	154	6.7	.6	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2	.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	10.4	1.3	.7	.5	.6	1.2	.7	.5	.5
Highway and street construction	161	3.7	.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2
Heavy construction, except highway	162	6.8	.9	.5	.4	.4	.9	.5	.4	.4
Special trade contractors	17	33.7	3.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	1.8	1.5	1.9
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	7.9	1.1	.5	.4	.6	1.0	.5	.4	.6
Electrical work	173	5.1	.5	.3	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2	.3
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	3.8	.5	.2	.2	.3	.4	.2	.1	.2
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	5.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2
Manufacturing		196.2	25.0	11.6	4.7	13.4	20.8	9.5	4.1	11.4
Durable goods		113.4	14.3	6.1	2.8	8.2	12.4	5.2	2.5	7.2
Primary metal industries	33	3.6	.6	.2	.1	.4	.6	.2	.1	.4
Fabricated metal products	34	9.9	1.4	.4	.3	1.0	1.4	.4	.3	1.0
Fabricated structural metal products	344	5.5	.8	.2	.2	.6	.8	.2	.2	.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	23.4	3.5	1.5	.9	2.0	3.3	1.4	.9	1.9
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	5.2	.9	.4	.3	.5	.9	.3	.3	.5
Construction and related machinery	353	4.2	.6	.3	.1	.4	.6	.3	.1	.3
Transportation equipment	37	49.1	5.3	2.4	.8	2.9	4.3	1.9	.6	2.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	8.9	1.1	.4	.2	.7	.9	.3	.1	.6
Aircraft and parts	372	38.3	3.7	1.9	.5	1.8	2.9	1.4	.4	1.5
Nondurable goods		82.9	10.7	5.6	1.8	5.2	8.4	4.3	1.6	4.1
Food and kindred products	20	31.3	6.0	3.1	.8	2.8	4.2	2.2	.7	2.1
Meat products	201	17.3	4.6	2.5	.5	2.1	2.9	1.6	.4	1.3
Meat packing plants	2011	14.8	4.1	2.1	.5	2.0	2.6	1.4	.4	1.3
Grain mill products	204	4.3	.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2
Paper and allied products	26	4.6	.6	.4	.1	.2	.6	.4	.1	.2
Printing and publishing	27	22.0	1.4	.6	.3	.7	1.2	.5	.3	.6
Commercial printing	275	7.3	.6	.3	.1	.4	.6	.3	.1	.3
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	3.7	.3	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1
Commercial printing, gravure	2754	-	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Commercial printing, n.e.c.	2759	-	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	6.0	.3	.1	(⁷)	.2	.2	.1	(⁷)	.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	12.8	1.8	1.0	.5	.8	1.6	.9	.4	.7
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	8.8	1.4	.8	.4	.6	1.2	.7	.3	.6
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}		63.2	4.8	2.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	2.3	1.4	2.3
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	3.4	.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	.1	.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	.1
Trucking and warehousing ⁹	42	21.0	1.8	.8	.7	1.0	1.8	.8	.7	1.0
Trucking and courier services, except air ⁹	421	19.6	1.7	.7	.7	-	1.7	.7	.7	-
Communications	48	16.9	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Telephone communications	481	12.7	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(⁷)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	11.3	.8	.4	.2	.4	.7	.4	.1	.3
Electric services	491	4.1	.2	.1	(⁷)	.1	.2	.1	(⁷)	.1
Wholesale and retail trade		303.2	19.4	8.8	5.0	10.6	19.0	8.6	4.9	10.5
Wholesale trade		74.9	5.5	2.7	1.3	2.9	5.4	2.6	1.3	2.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	39.6	2.7	1.4	.6	1.4	2.7	1.3	.6	1.3
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	12.1	1.0	.4	.3	.6	1.0	.4	.3	.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	35.4	2.8	1.3	.7	1.5	2.7	1.3	.7	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996 — Continued

Kansas

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
				Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)			Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)	
Retail trade		228.3	13.8	6.1	3.7	7.7	13.6	6.0	3.6	7.7
Building materials and garden supplies	52	10.4	.8	.4	.2	.4	.8	.4	.2	.4
Lumber and other building materials	521	5.6	.5	.3	.2	.2	.5	.3	.2	.2
General merchandise stores	53	31.1	2.2	1.1	.6	1.0	2.1	1.1	.6	1.0
Department stores	531	26.1	1.5	.9	.5	.6	1.5	.9	.5	.6
Food stores	54	34.7	2.8	1.1	.7	1.7	2.7	1.0	.7	1.7
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	25.7	1.3	.5	.4	.8	1.3	.5	.4	.7
New and used car dealers	551	11.1	.9	.3	.2	.6	.8	.3	.2	.6
Apparel and accessory stores	56	11.0	.6	.4	.1	.2	.6	.4	.1	.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	10.0	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Eating and drinking places	58	80.5	5.5	2.2	1.3	3.3	5.5	2.2	1.3	3.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	25.0	.4	.3	.1	.2	.4	.3	.1	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		—	2.2	.6	.5	1.6	1.9	.5	.5	1.4
Real estate	65	9.9	.3	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1
Services		277.8	16.7	6.6	4.2	10.1	16.2	6.4	4.0	9.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.7	.7	.4	.3	.3	.7	.4	.3	.3
Personal services	72	12.3	.7	.4	.1	.3	.7	.4	.1	.3
Business services	73	58.6	2.4	1.2	.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	.8	1.1
Personnel supply services	736	18.0	1.2	.6	.4	.6	1.1	.5	.4	.6
Miscellaneous business services	738	14.2	.4	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	5.3	.5	.3	.3	.1	.4	.2	.2	.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	11.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.4	.1	.1	.3
Health services	80	99.4	9.4	3.2	1.8	6.2	9.2	3.1	1.8	6.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	26.2	4.6	1.9	1.0	2.7	4.6	1.9	1.0	2.7
Social services	83	22.6	1.3	.6	.4	.7	1.2	.6	.4	.6
Membership organizations	86	8.2	.2	.1	(7)	.1	.2	.1	(7)	.1
Engineering and management services	87	24.6	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.⁷ Fewer than 50 cases.⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers 1/ by Private Industry Division
Kansas and the United States, 1995 and 1996

Industry division 2/	Total cases 3/				Total lost workday cases				Cases without lost workdays			
	Kansas		US		Kansas		US		Kansas		US	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Private industry 4/	9.7	8.9	8.1	7.4	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.4	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing 4/	7.1	8.7	9.7	8.7	3.8	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.3	5.7	5.4	4.8
Mining	8.8		6.2	5.4	4.6		3.9	3.2	4.2		2.4	2.2
Construction	11.7	12.2	10.6	9.9	4.7	5.8	4.9	4.5	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.4
Manufacturing	14.2	12.5	11.6	10.6	6.7	5.8	5.3	4.9	7.5	6.7	6.3	5.7
Durable goods	12.6	12.4	12.8	11.6	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.1	7.6	7.1	7.2	6.5
Nondurable goods	16.4	12.7	9.9	9.2	8.9	6.6	4.9	4.6	7.5	6.1	4.9	4.6
Transportation and public utilities 5/	9.2	7.1	9.1	8.7	4.8	3.6	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8.8	7.6	7.5	6.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	5.2	4.2	4.3	3.9
Wholesale trade	8.5	7.3	7.5	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.8	3.8	3.9	3.3
Retail trade	8.9	7.8	7.5	6.9	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.8	4.0	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.4
Services	8.0	7.9	6.4	6.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.9	4.8	3.6	3.4

1/The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where:

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year;

200,000 = base for 100 full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2/Industry divisions and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

3/Includes fatalities; however, due to rounding, the difference between the total and the sum of the rates for total lost workday cases without lost workdays may not reflect the fatality rate.

4/Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

5/ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Group 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for the SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 9
Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers 1/
Kansas, 1976 - 1996

Year	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total Cases	Lost Workday Cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total 3/	With days away from work 4/			Total 3/	With days away from work 4/	
1976.....	8.4	3.3	3.1	5.2	8.1	3.1	3.0	5.0
1977.....	8.5	3.5	3.3	5.0	8.1	3.3	3.2	4.8
1978 5/...	8.8	3.8	3.5	5.0	8.5	3.7	3.5	4.8
1979 5/...	8.6	4.0	3.6	4.7	8.4	3.8	3.5	4.5
1980.....	8.1	3.6	3.3	4.5	7.9	3.5	3.2	4.4
1981.....	8.4	3.7	3.3	4.7	8.1	3.6	3.3	4.5
1982.....	7.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	7.2	3.0	2.7	4.2
1983 5/...	7.5	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.3	3.1	2.8	4.1
1984 5/...	7.7	3.4	3.0	4.2	7.4	3.3	2.9	4.1
1985.....	7.7	3.4	3.0	4.3	7.5	3.3	2.9	4.2
1986.....	7.6	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.3	3.1	2.8	4.1
1987.....	8.6	3.8	3.1	4.8	8.2	3.6	3.0	4.6
1988.....	9.5	4.0	3.2	5.5	9.0	3.8	3.1	5.2
1989.....	10.0	4.3	3.4	5.7	9.4	4.1	3.2	5.3
1990.....	9.9	4.2	3.3	5.7	9.1	3.8	3.1	5.2
1991.....	9.8	4.3	3.3	5.5	8.9	3.9	3.1	5.0
1992 6/...	10.2	4.3	3.1	5.9	9.1	3.8	2.8	5.3
1993 6/...	10.3	4.3	3.0	6.0	9.3	3.9	2.8	5.4
1994 6/...	9.8	4.2	2.7	5.6	8.9	3.7	2.5	5.2
1995 6/...	9.7	4.2	2.5	5.5	8.8	3.7	2.3	5.0
1996 6/...	8.9	4.0	2.2	4.9	8.2	3.6	2.1	4.6

1/The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent employees and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where:

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays;
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year;
 200,000 = base for 100 full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2/ Data for 1976-1987 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-1996 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification, Manual, 1987 Edition.

3/ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

4/ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

5/ To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in the survey estimates.

6/ Data exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals. Data exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

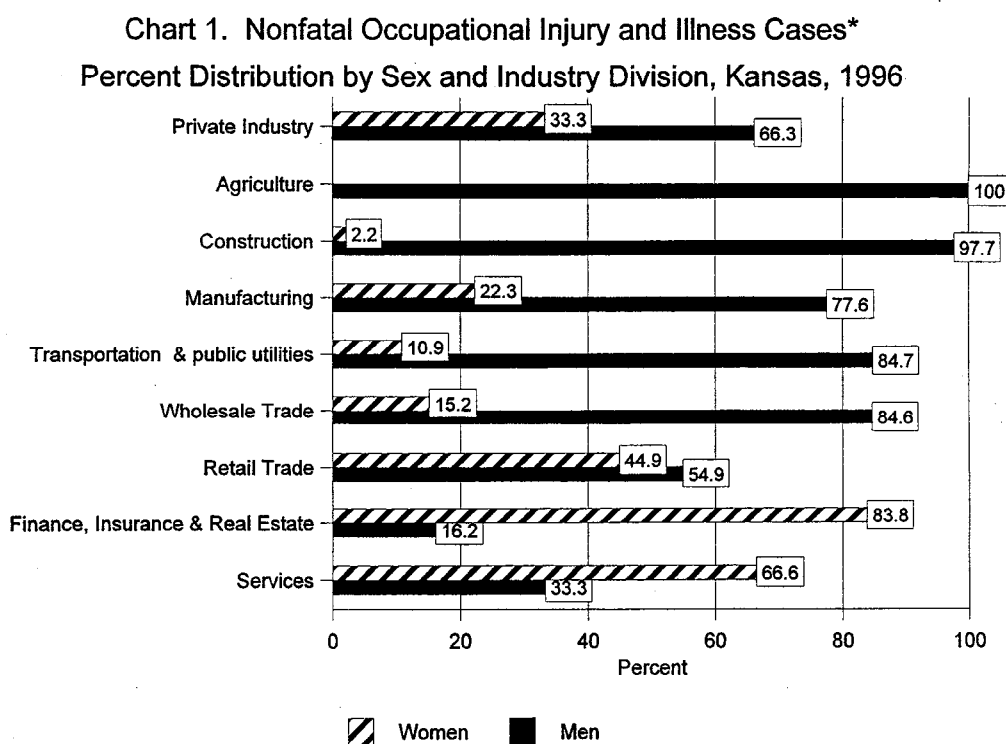
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Part II

Case Characteristics

1996 CASE CHARACTERISTICS

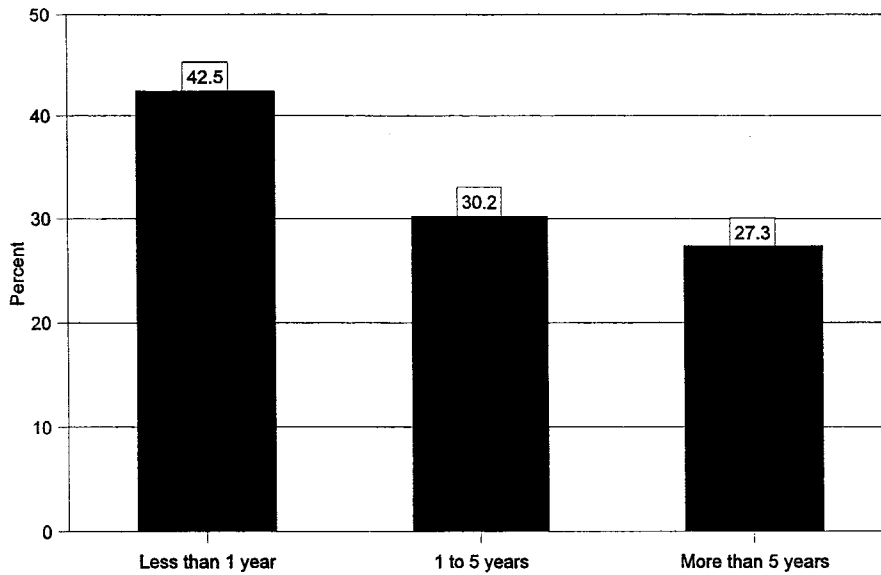
- Of the 18,885 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, two-thirds (12,513) occurred to men while one-third (6,289) occurred to women. (Table 1)
- Men were much more likely to experience an occupational injury or illness involving days away from work in the industries of agriculture, forestry & fishing, construction, manufacturing, transportation & public utilities, and wholesale trade, while women were more likely to experience occupational injuries or illnesses involving days away from work in finance, insurance & real estate, and services. Retail trade was the only industry in which the number of occupational injuries and illnesses were close to being evenly distributed with 55% occurring to men and 45% occurring to women. (Chart 1, Table 2)



*involving days away from work

- Of the workers suffering injuries & illnesses involving days away from work for whom length of service is known, 42.5% had less than one year of service with their employer at the time of the injury or illness. The majority of these cases can likely be attributed to inexperience. Experienced workers, however, are certainly not immune to incurring occupational injuries and illnesses. Over one-fourth (27.3%) of workers for whom length of service is known, had over five years of service with their employer. (Chart 2, Table 1, Table 2)

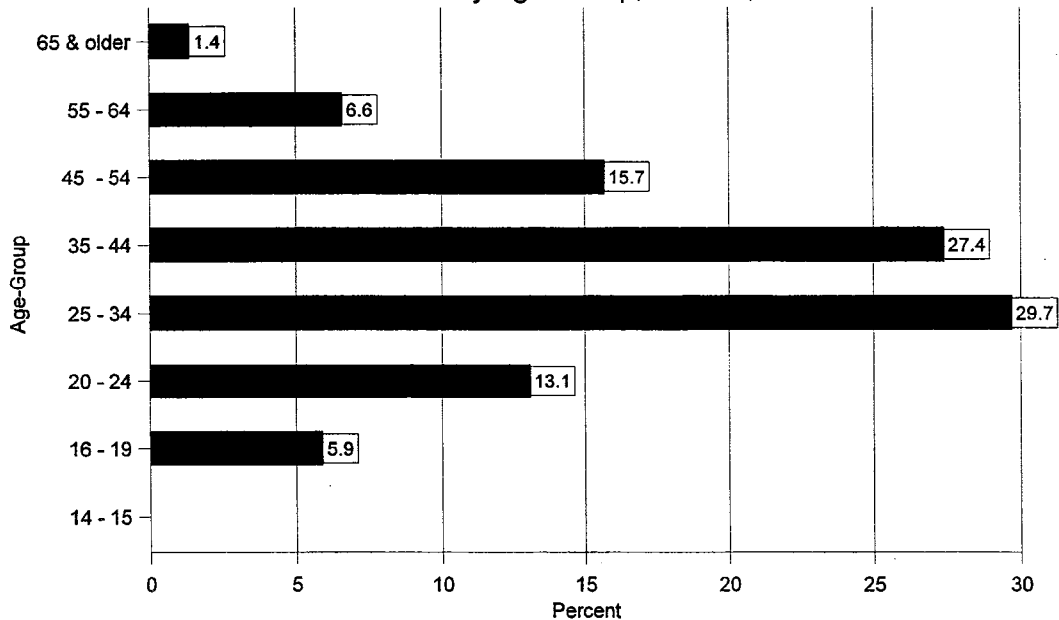
Chart 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses*
Percent Distribution by Length of Service, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

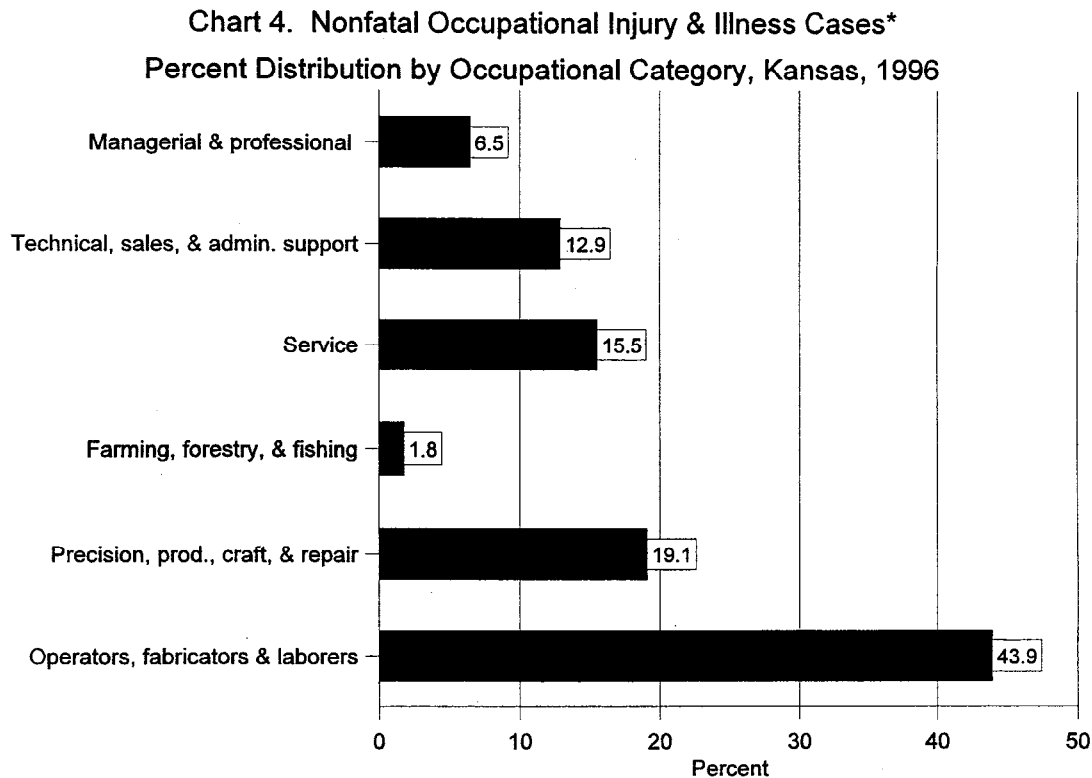
- The majority of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work occurred to workers in the 25-34 age group with 5,615 followed closely by the 35-44 age group with 5,166. Together these two age groups accounted for 57% of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work. (Chart 3, Table 1)

Chart 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases*
Percent Distribution by Age-Group, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

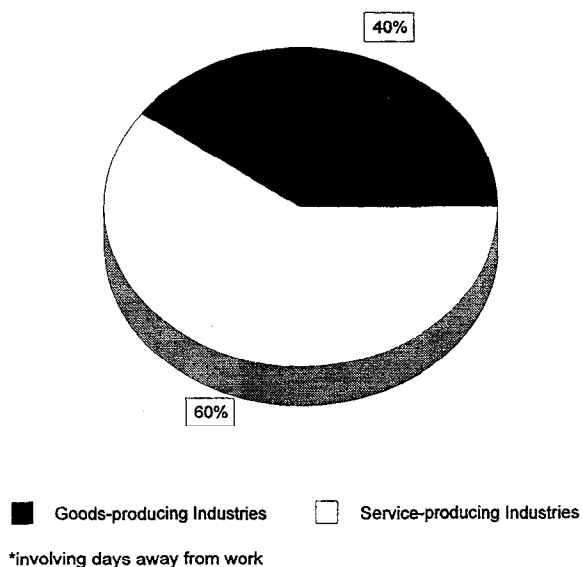
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupational category with the highest number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with 8,298, or 43.9%. This group includes truck drivers, nonconstruction laborers, and assemblers. (Chart 4, Table 1, Table 2)
- The number one occupation on both the Kansas and United States list having the most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 1996 was truck driver. In addition, four of the top 5 occupations on both the Kansas and the United States lists are the same and in all, 8 out of 10 occupations on each list are the same. (Table 11)



*involving days away from work

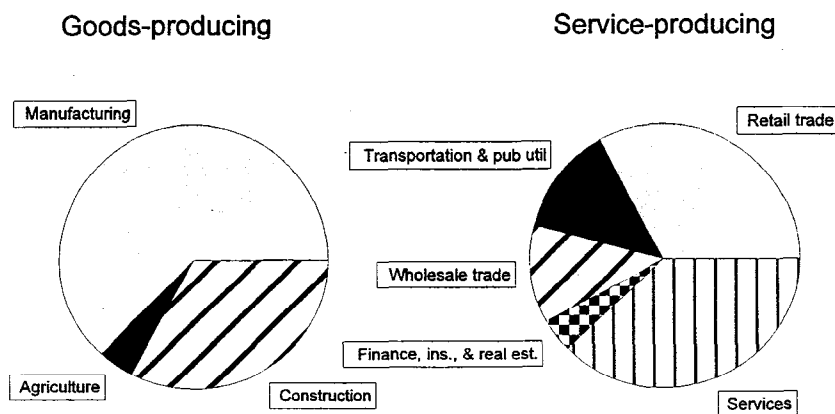
- Goods-producing industries accounted for 40% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Among the occupations within these industries having a high number of cases are construction laborers (910), assemblers (506), carpenters (341) and welders and cutters (328). (Chart 5, Table 3)
- Service-producing industries accounted for the remaining 60% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Among the occupations within these industries having a high number of cases are truck drivers (969), nursing aides and orderlies (807), and miscellaneous food preparation (616), and nonconstruction laborers (546). (Chart 5, Table 3)

Chart 5. Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Cases*
Percent Distribution by Industry Category, Kansas, 1996



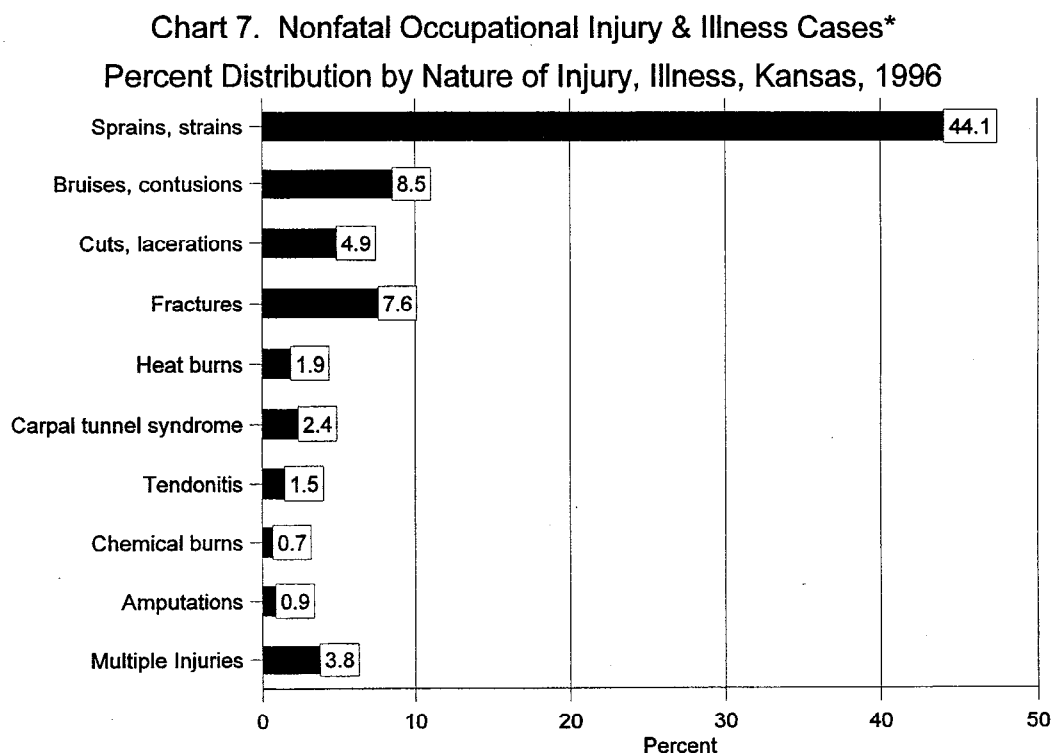
- As would be expected, manufacturing dominated the goods-producing industries with nearly two-thirds (63%) of injury and illness cases occurring in this industry. Retail trade accounted for one third of the injury and illness cases in Service-producing industries while Services contributed over a third (38%) (Chart 6).

Chart 6. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases *
Percent Distribution by Industry by Category, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

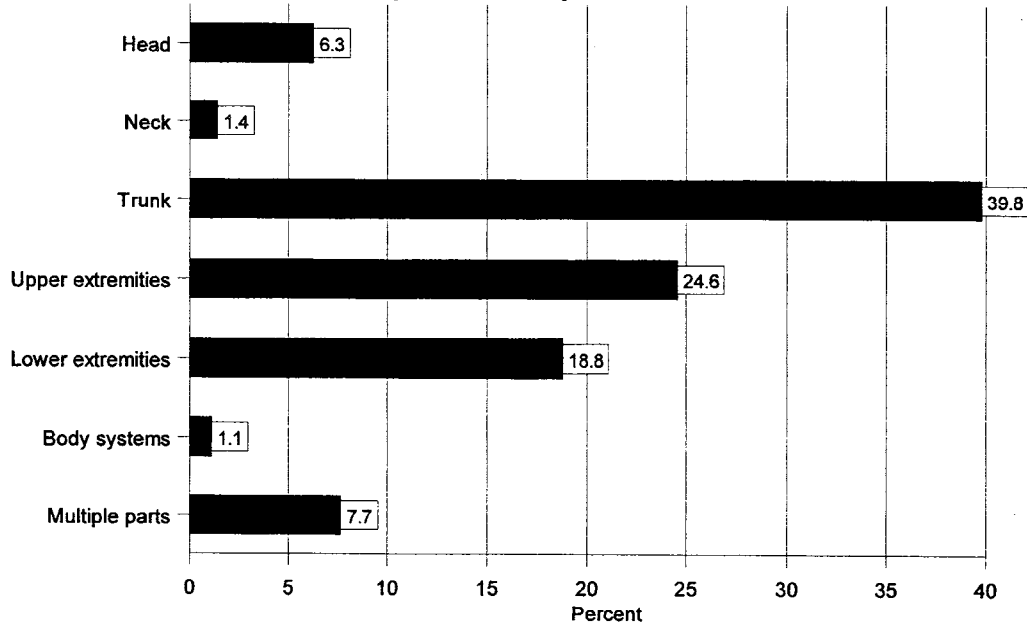
- Sprains and strains were responsible for nearly half the occupational injury & illness cases involving days away from work (44.1%). Bruises and contusions was the nature category that the next highest number of injury cases were found accounting for a distant 8.5% of injuries involving days away from work. Fractures came third with 7.6%. (Chart 7, Table 5)



*involving days away from work

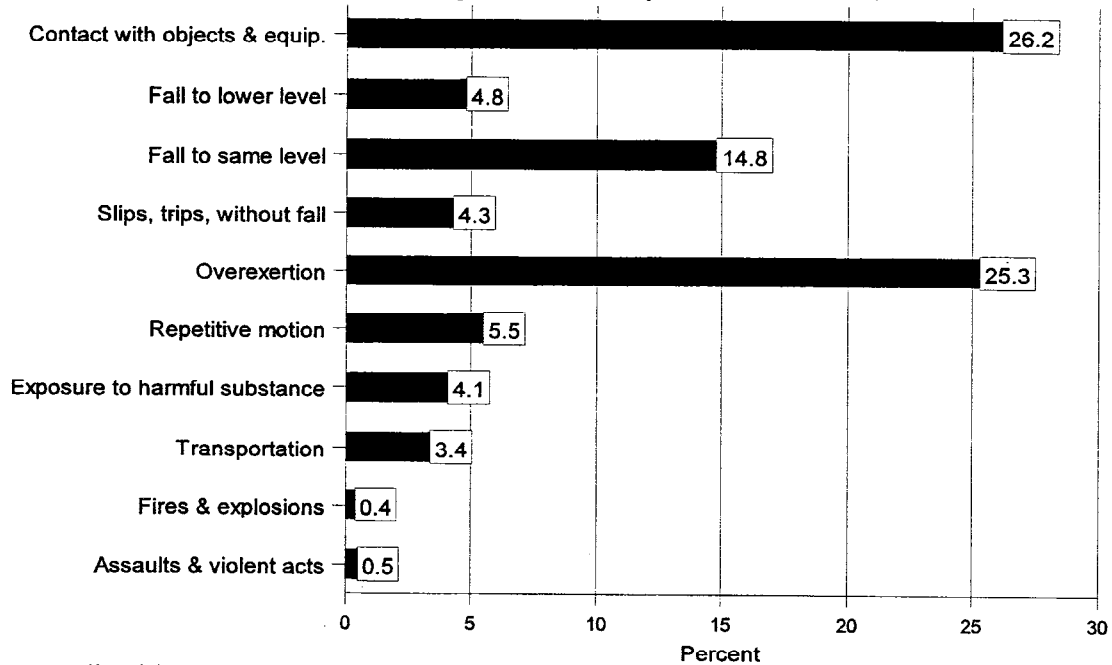
- As would be expected, with such a large number of sprains and strains, the trunk was the part of body most often affected as was the case in 7,523 injuries, or 39.8% of injury cases. More than half of the trunk injuries (4,804) involved the back and 1,290 involved the shoulder. Upper extremities were affected in approximately one out of four injury and illness cases involving days away from work. (Chart 8, Table 5)
- Two event categories accounted for just over half the injury and illness cases involving days away from work. Contact with objects and equipment caused just over one fourth (26.2%) of the injuries involving days away from work and overexertion was responsible for another quarter. Of the 4,772 cases of overexertion, 3,225 were due to lifting. Falls accounted for nearly one out of 5 injuries (19.6%). Of the 3,703 falls, 2,793 (75%) were falls to the same level. (Chart 9, Table 4, Table 5)

Chart 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases*
Percent Distribution by Part of Body Affected, Kansas, 1996



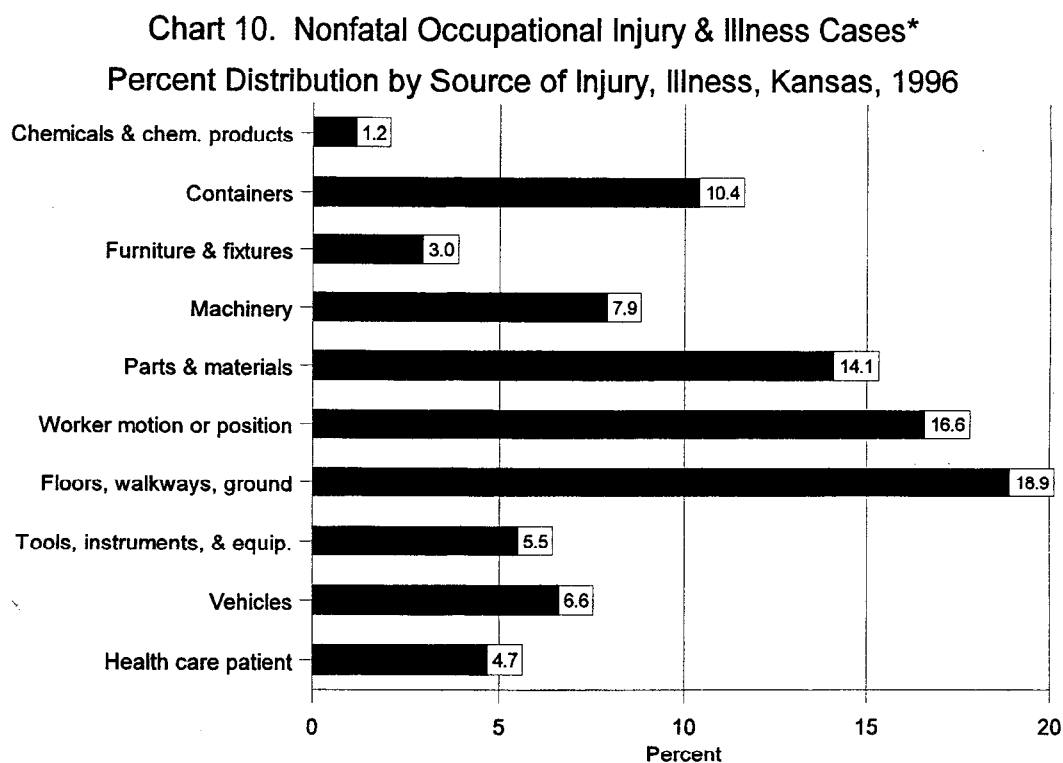
*Involving days away from work

Chart 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases*
Percent Distribution by Event or Exposure, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

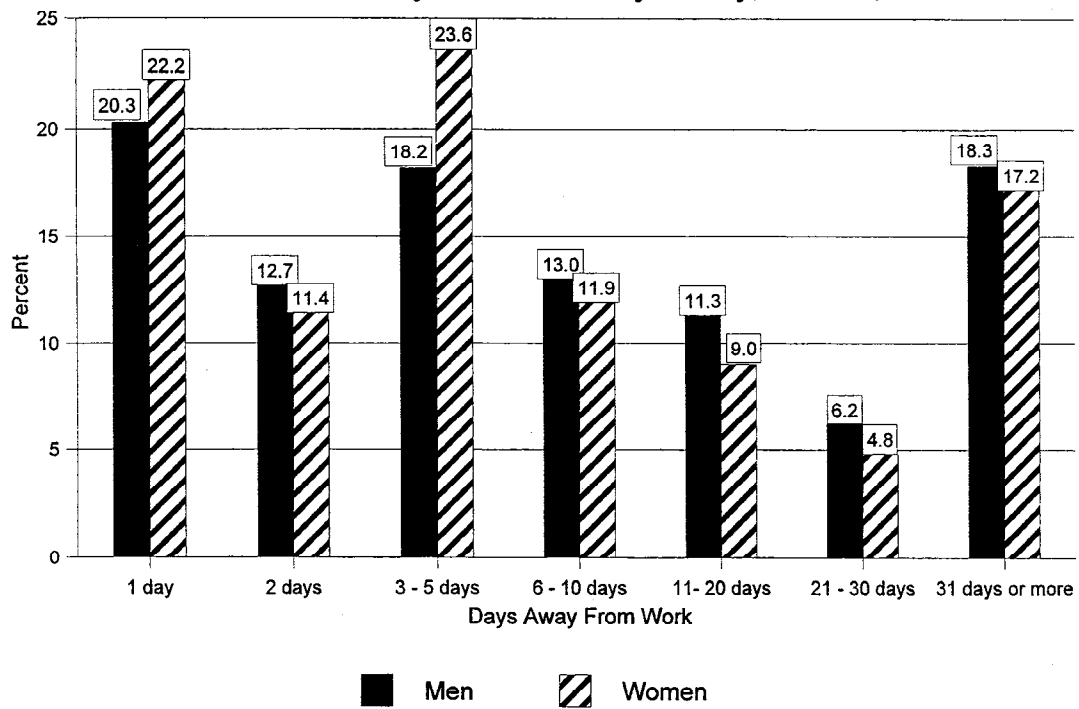
- A variety of sources were responsible for the occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work. Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces were the source in 18.9% of the cases, worker motion or position in 16.6%, parts and materials in 14.1% and containers in 10.4%. Together these sources accounted for 60% of injury and illness cases involving days away from work. (Chart 10, Table 5)



*involving days away from work

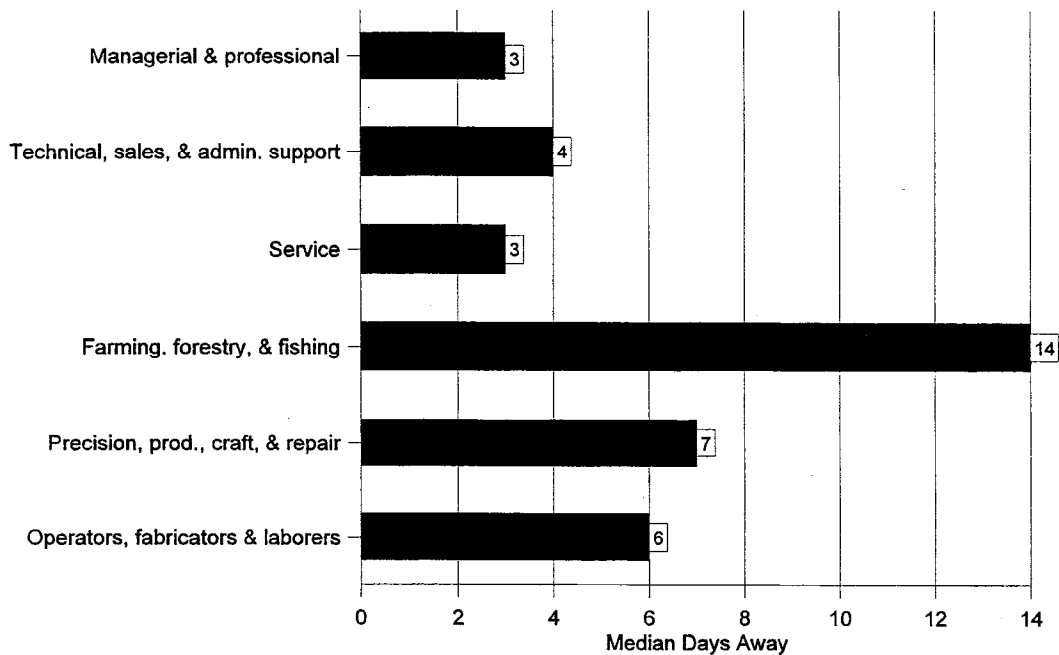
- Experience with the data has shown floors, walkways, and ground surfaces to be the major source of injury in falls to the same level, worker motion or position to be the major source involved in repetitive motion events, and containers to be the source involved in the majority of overexertion in lifting injuries.
- While there were no major distinctions between men and women regarding the number of days away from work due to work related injuries and illnesses, more men were represented in longer lengths of days away than were women suggesting that on the whole, men sustained injuries and illnesses that were more severe than did women. For men, the median number of days away from work was five, and for women, 4. (Chart 11, Table 7)

Chart 11. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases*
Percent Distribution by Number of Days Away, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

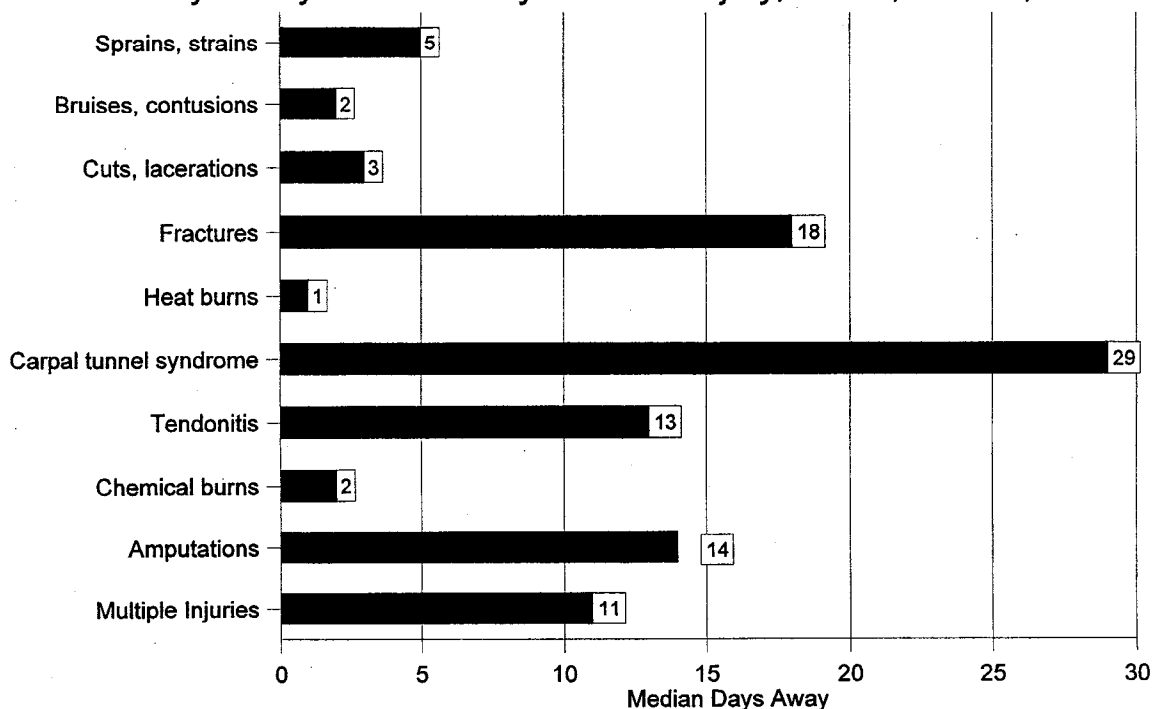
Chart 12. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases*
Median Days Away From Work by Occupational Category, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

- Nearly half (46.5%) of the work related injuries & illness involving days away from work occurring among farming, forestry, & fishing occupations resulted in 31 days or more away from work. This occupational category had a significantly higher median days away from work (14) than all other categories. (Chart 12, Table 7)
- Looking at specific occupations, however, grounds keepers & gardeners, except farm, insurance salespersons, hoist & winch operators, and carpenters had the highest median days away from work with 77, 47, 37, and 35 days away respectively. (Table 8)
- Carpal tunnel syndrome was responsible for the longest length of time away from work with a median number of days away of 29. (Chart 13, Table 9)
- Injuries and illnesses affecting the shoulder and wrist had the highest median days away from work of 13 and 10 respectively. (Table 9)
- Of all sources of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, vehicles accounted for the highest median days away (10). (Table 9)

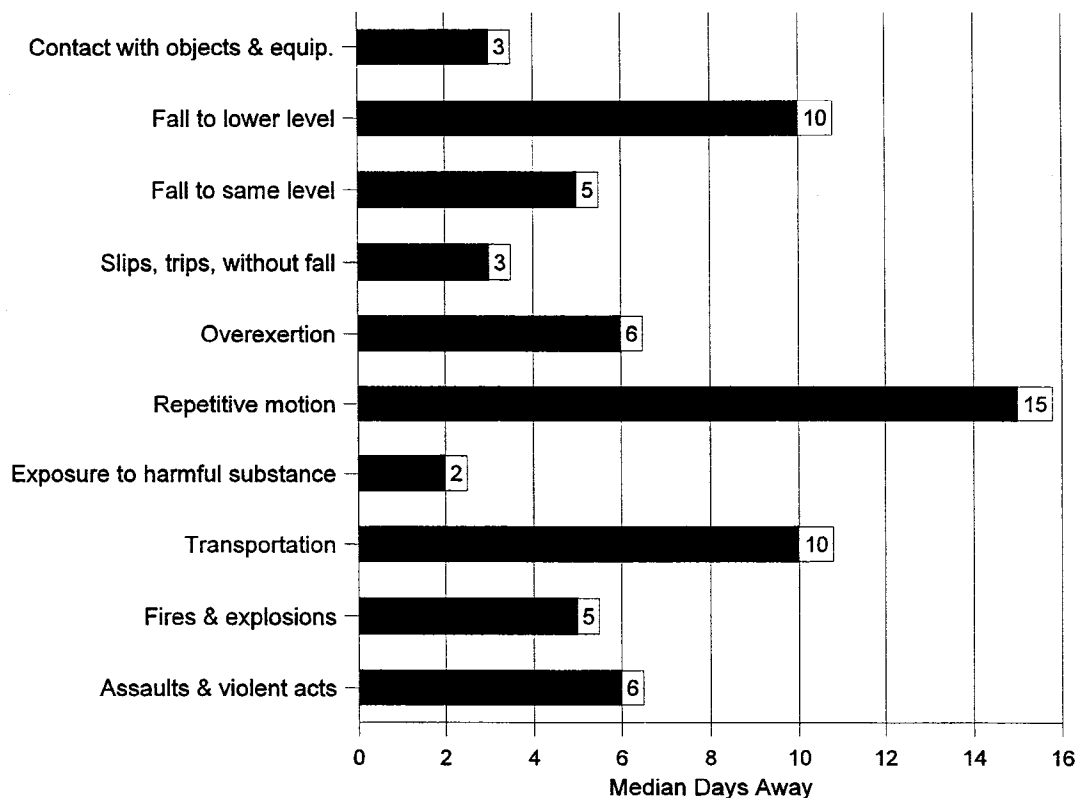
Chart 13. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases*
Median Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury, Illness, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

- The event or exposure causing the most days away from work for nonfatal injuries and illnesses was repetitive motion with 15 days. Falls to a lower level and transportation accidents tied for second with 10 days away from work. (Chart 14, Table 9)

Chart 14. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Cases*
Median Days Away From Work by Event or Exposure, Kansas, 1996



*involving days away from work

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	18,885	300	—	2,410	4,654	1,461	1,288	3,668	491	4,173
Sex:										
Men	12,513	300	—	2,355	3,613	1,237	1,090	2,015	80	1,391
Women	6,289	—	—	53	1,039	159	196	1,646	411	2,778
Age:										
14 to 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 19 years	1,116	—	—	192	117	61	41	385	—	282
20 to 24 years	2,482	—	—	256	512	143	145	786	—	527
25 to 34 years	5,615	156	—	751	1,489	441	440	968	—	1,219
35 to 44 years	5,166	—	—	886	1,423	397	413	619	—	1,196
45 to 54 years	2,970	—	—	228	723	326	178	535	225	638
55 to 64 years	1,241	—	—	95	335	69	61	263	113	227
65 years and over	269	—	—	—	53	20	—	105	—	80
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	1,231	—	—	—	46	28	64	286	—	742
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,438	—	—	—	227	110	256	775	360	687
Service	2,932	—	—	—	105	—	—	1,203	—	1,575
Farming, forestry, and fishing	342	133	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	152
Precision production, craft, and repair	3,610	—	—	1,168	1,142	200	164	431	—	258
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8,298	101	—	1,200	3,125	1,115	773	961	—	748
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	3,039	—	—	465	544	93	189	639	197	829
3 to 11 months	4,080	99	—	645	778	310	195	1,173	—	769
1 to 5 years	5,066	115	—	853	1,347	362	260	985	—	1,008
More than 5 years	4,581	—	—	430	1,435	176	417	686	214	1,029
Not reported	2,119	—	—	16	550	520	227	185	—	539
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	11,684	197	—	1,837	2,851	759	806	1,864	277	2,832
Black, non-Hispanic	1,045	—	—	108	197	10	43	278	—	398
Hispanic	947	89	—	310	209	29	83	81	—	111
Asian or Pacific Islander	204	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	94
American Indian or Alaskan Native	57	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	4,948	—	—	141	1,319	660	353	1,416	202	704

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1996

Kansas--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [18,885 cases]	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	66.3	100.0	—	97.7	77.6	84.7	84.6	54.9	16.2	33.3
Women	33.3	—	—	2.2	22.3	10.9	15.2	44.9	83.8	66.6
Age:										
14 to 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 19 years	5.9	—	—	8.0	2.5	4.2	3.2	10.5	—	6.8
20 to 24 years	13.1	—	—	10.6	11.0	9.8	11.3	21.4	—	12.6
25 to 34 years	29.7	52.1	—	31.2	32.0	30.2	34.2	26.4	—	29.2
35 to 44 years	27.4	—	—	36.8	30.6	27.2	32.0	16.9	—	28.7
45 to 54 years	15.7	—	—	9.5	15.5	22.3	13.8	14.6	45.9	15.3
55 to 64 years	6.6	—	—	3.9	7.2	4.7	4.7	7.2	23.0	5.4
65 years and over	1.4	—	—	—	1.1	1.4	—	2.9	—	1.9
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	6.5	—	—	—	1.0	1.9	5.0	7.8	—	17.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	12.9	—	—	—	4.9	7.5	19.9	21.1	73.4	16.4
Service	15.5	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	32.8	—	37.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.8	44.4	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.1	—	—	48.5	24.5	13.7	12.7	11.8	—	6.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	43.9	33.6	—	49.8	67.1	76.3	60.0	26.2	—	17.9
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	16.1	—	—	19.3	11.7	6.4	14.6	17.4	40.1	19.9
3 to 11 months	21.6	33.1	—	26.8	16.7	21.2	15.2	32.0	—	18.4
1 to 5 years	26.8	38.2	—	35.4	28.9	24.8	20.2	26.8	—	24.1
More than 5 years	24.3	—	—	17.9	30.8	12.1	32.4	18.7	43.6	24.7
Not reported	11.2	—	—	0.7	11.8	35.6	17.7	5.1	—	12.9
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	61.9	65.8	—	76.2	61.3	51.9	62.6	50.8	56.4	67.9
Black, non-Hispanic	5.5	—	—	4.5	4.2	0.7	3.4	7.6	—	9.5
Hispanic	5.0	29.7	—	12.9	4.5	2.0	6.5	2.2	—	2.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.1	—	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	2.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	26.2	—	—	5.9	28.3	45.2	27.4	38.6	41.2	16.9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected occupations and industry division, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	18,885	300	-	2,410	4,654	1,461	1,288	3,668	491	4,173
Truck drivers	1,279	-	-	75	148	703	142	124	-	-
Construction laborers	913	-	-	910	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, nonconstruction	821	-	-	-	209	28	130	296	-	92
Nursing aides, orderlies	812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807
Assemblers	787	-	-	-	506	-	-	-	-	225
Miscellaneous food preparation	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	563	-	53
Welders and cutters	422	-	-	-	328	-	55	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	396	-	-	-	22	-	74	297	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	381	-	-	-	103	-	-	73	-	173
Carpenters	365	-	-	330	11	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	140
Registered nurses	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
Food counter and fountain	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	-	-
Automobile mechanics	256	-	-	-	-	38	-	216	-	-
Butchers and meat cutters	242	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	-	-
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	-
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	198	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	150
Maids and housemen	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Electricians	187	-	-	154	26	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	184	-	-	-	156	-	19	-	-	-
Sales, insurance	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-
Managers, food and lodging	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Roofers	156	-	-	148	8	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping and receiving clerks	149	-	-	-	64	35	-	-	-	-
Heating, air conditioning mechanics	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
Hoist and winch operators	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Helpers, construction trades	122	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm workers	122	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	120	-	-	-	55	10	19	-	-	-
Printing press operators	118	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, automobile body	116	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	68

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	18,885	300	—	2,410	4,654	1,461	1,288	3,668	491	4,173
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	8,319	118	—	846	1,598	657	601	2,001	261	2,118
Bruises, contusions	1,612	—	—	84	425	158	145	331	—	375
Cuts, lacerations	933	—	—	255	226	29	57	211	—	128
Fractures	1,434	—	—	297	283	125	130	183	—	197
Heat burns	357	—	—	—	80	—	17	182	—	—
Carpal tunnel syndrome	450	—	—	52	219	14	—	—	—	97
Tendonitis	276	—	—	17	101	16	—	74	—	66
Chemical burns	128	—	—	—	26	16	—	—	—	48
Amputations	169	—	—	—	132	—	16	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	711	—	—	131	139	121	40	80	—	100
Part of body affected:										
Head	1,191	—	—	218	397	112	129	130	—	145
Eye	684	—	—	199	269	59	49	—	—	54
Neck	265	—	—	33	62	10	17	—	—	73
Trunk	7,523	130	—	875	1,668	694	585	1,398	259	1,721
Shoulder	1,290	—	—	136	271	174	59	226	183	185
Back	4,804	—	—	646	1,026	437	397	843	—	1,257
Upper extremities	4,652	—	—	553	1,369	236	210	1,103	82	987
Wrist	1,233	—	—	102	372	53	42	324	—	280
Hand, except finger	638	—	—	90	103	38	41	141	—	224
Finger	1,646	—	—	184	583	56	94	353	—	308
Lower extremities	3,548	71	—	410	774	323	294	804	—	752
Knee	1,540	—	—	108	307	124	67	479	—	403
Foot, except toe	579	—	—	85	132	35	56	126	—	102
Toe	239	—	—	17	84	11	35	54	—	—
Body systems	205	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	135
Multiple parts	1,451	—	—	296	352	74	48	169	—	350

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996 — Continued

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	225	-	-	-	76	17	40	-	-	69
Containers	1,957	-	-	101	392	271	269	637	-	226
Furniture and fixtures	566	-	-	-	85	8	-	167	-	231
Machinery	1,488	-	-	185	536	28	121	227	-	288
Parts and materials	2,658	-	-	636	879	336	251	229	-	236
Worker motion or position	3,143	-	-	289	1,118	186	142	644	-	630
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3,561	-	-	376	486	163	187	1,084	317	823
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,033	-	-	128	365	45	41	174	-	195
Vehicles	1,249	-	-	265	171	291	95	199	-	165
Health care patient	878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	873
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	4,949	-	-	764	1,529	321	465	717	-	902
Struck by object	2,230	-	-	427	642	149	239	335	-	281
Struck against object	1,045	-	-	91	256	100	146	195	-	218
Caught in equipment or object	1,320	-	-	161	455	48	46	162	-	394
Fall to lower level	910	-	-	345	157	78	73	67	-	77
Fall to same level	2,793	65	-	141	328	219	118	884	266	732
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	811	-	-	50	99	58	59	423	-	103
Overexertion	4,772	-	-	513	1,068	368	324	906	-	1,393
Overexertion in lifting	3,225	-	-	349	610	256	249	679	-	1,000
Repetitive motion	1,046	-	-	93	509	32	16	120	-	236
Exposure to harmful substances	768	-	-	55	211	32	66	181	-	176
Transportation accidents	641	-	-	190	53	210	-	56	-	54
Fires and explosions	67	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults and violent acts by person	104	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	89

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [18,885 cases]	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	44.1	39.4	—	35.1	34.3	44.9	46.6	54.5	53.2	50.8
Bruises, contusions	8.5	—	—	3.5	9.1	10.8	11.2	9.0	—	9.0
Cuts, lacerations	4.9	—	—	10.6	4.9	2.0	4.4	5.7	—	3.1
Fractures	7.6	—	—	12.3	6.1	8.6	10.1	5.0	—	4.7
Heat burns	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	—	1.3	4.9	—	—
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.4	—	—	2.2	4.7	0.9	—	—	—	2.3
Tendonitis	1.5	—	—	0.7	2.2	1.1	—	2.0	—	1.6
Chemical burns	0.7	—	—	—	0.6	1.1	—	—	—	1.1
Amputations	0.9	—	—	—	2.8	—	1.3	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	3.8	—	—	5.4	3.0	8.3	3.1	2.2	—	2.4
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.3	—	—	9.0	8.5	7.7	10.0	3.5	—	3.5
Eye	3.6	—	—	8.3	5.8	4.1	3.8	—	—	1.3
Neck	1.4	—	—	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.3	—	—	1.7
Trunk	39.8	43.4	—	36.3	35.8	47.5	45.4	38.1	52.7	41.2
Shoulder	6.8	—	—	5.6	5.8	11.9	4.6	6.2	37.2	4.4
Back	25.4	—	—	26.8	22.1	29.9	30.8	23.0	—	30.1
Upper extremities	24.6	—	—	23.0	29.4	16.1	16.3	30.1	16.8	23.6
Wrist	6.5	—	—	4.2	8.0	3.7	3.2	8.8	—	6.7
Hand, except finger	3.4	—	—	3.7	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.8	—	5.4
Finger	8.7	—	—	7.6	12.5	3.9	7.3	9.6	—	7.4
Lower extremities	18.8	23.6	—	17.0	16.6	22.1	22.8	21.9	—	18.0
Knee	8.2	—	—	4.5	6.6	8.5	5.2	13.1	—	9.7
Foot, except toe	3.1	—	—	3.5	2.8	2.4	4.3	3.4	—	2.4
Toe	1.3	—	—	0.7	1.8	0.7	2.7	1.5	—	—
Body systems	1.1	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	3.2
Multiple parts	7.7	—	—	12.3	7.6	5.0	3.7	4.6	—	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996
— Continued

Kansas—private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.2	—	—	—	1.6	1.2	3.1	—	—	1.7
Containers	10.4	—	—	4.2	8.4	18.5	20.9	17.4	—	5.4
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	—	—	—	1.8	0.6	—	4.5	—	5.5
Machinery	7.9	—	—	7.7	11.5	1.9	9.4	6.2	—	6.9
Parts and materials	14.1	—	—	26.4	18.9	23.0	19.5	6.3	—	5.7
Worker motion or position	16.6	—	—	12.0	24.0	12.8	11.0	17.6	—	15.1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18.9	—	—	15.6	10.4	11.2	14.5	29.6	64.6	19.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5.5	—	—	5.3	7.8	3.1	3.2	4.7	—	4.7
Vehicles	6.6	—	—	11.0	3.7	19.9	7.4	5.4	—	3.9
Health care patient	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.9
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	26.2	—	—	31.7	32.8	22.0	36.1	19.5	—	21.6
Struck by object	11.8	—	—	17.7	13.8	10.2	18.6	9.1	—	6.7
Struck against object	5.5	—	—	3.8	5.5	6.8	11.4	5.3	—	5.2
Caught in equipment or object	7.0	—	—	6.7	9.8	3.3	3.6	4.4	—	9.4
Fall to lower level	4.8	—	—	14.3	3.4	5.4	5.7	1.8	—	1.8
Fall to same level	14.8	21.6	—	5.8	7.1	15.0	9.2	24.1	54.3	17.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	4.3	—	—	2.1	2.1	4.0	4.6	11.5	—	2.5
Overexertion	25.3	—	—	21.3	22.9	25.2	25.1	24.7	—	33.4
Overexertion in lifting	17.1	—	—	14.5	13.1	17.5	19.3	18.5	—	24.0
Repetitive motion	5.5	—	—	3.9	10.9	2.2	1.2	3.3	—	5.7
Exposure to harmful substances	4.1	—	—	2.3	4.5	2.2	5.1	4.9	—	4.2
Transportation accidents	3.4	—	—	7.9	1.1	14.3	—	1.5	—	1.3
Fires and explosions	0.4	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	0.5	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	2.1

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1996

Kansas--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{4,5}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [18,885 cases]	220.7	277.3	—	473.7	232.7	218.6	171.3	206.0	90.0	198.2
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	97.2	109.3	—	166.2	79.9	98.3	79.9	112.4	47.9	100.6
Bruises, contusions	18.8	—	—	16.5	21.2	23.7	19.2	18.6	—	17.8
Cuts, lacerations	10.9	—	—	50.2	11.3	4.4	7.5	11.8	—	6.1
Fractures	16.8	—	—	58.5	14.1	18.7	17.3	10.3	—	9.4
Heat burns	4.2	—	—	—	4.0	—	2.3	10.2	—	—
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.2	—	—	10.3	10.9	2.1	—	—	—	4.6
Tendonitis	3.2	—	—	3.3	5.0	2.4	—	4.2	—	3.1
Chemical burns	1.5	—	—	—	1.3	2.4	—	—	—	2.3
Amputations	2.0	—	—	—	6.6	—	2.2	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	8.3	—	—	25.7	7.0	18.1	5.3	4.5	—	4.8
Part of body affected:										
Head	13.9	—	—	42.8	19.8	16.8	17.1	7.3	—	6.9
Eye	8.0	—	—	39.1	13.4	8.9	6.6	—	—	2.6
Neck	3.1	—	—	6.4	3.1	1.5	2.3	—	—	3.5
Trunk	87.9	120.3	—	172.0	83.4	103.9	77.8	78.5	47.4	81.8
Shoulder	15.1	—	—	26.6	13.5	26.0	7.8	12.7	33.5	8.8
Back	56.1	—	—	127.1	51.3	65.4	52.8	47.3	—	59.7
Upper extremities	54.4	—	—	108.8	68.4	35.3	27.9	61.9	15.1	46.9
Wrist	14.4	—	—	20.0	18.6	8.0	5.6	18.2	—	13.3
Hand, except finger	7.5	—	—	17.7	5.1	5.7	5.5	7.9	—	10.6
Finger	19.2	—	—	36.2	29.2	8.5	12.5	19.8	—	14.6
Lower extremities	41.5	65.4	—	80.7	38.7	48.3	39.1	45.2	—	35.7
Knee	18.0	—	—	21.3	15.4	18.6	9.0	26.9	—	19.2
Foot, except toe	6.8	—	—	16.7	6.6	5.2	7.4	7.1	—	4.8
Toe	2.8	—	—	3.4	4.2	1.6	4.7	3.0	—	—
Body systems	2.4	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	6.4
Multiple parts	17.0	—	—	58.2	17.6	11.0	6.3	9.5	—	16.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1996 — Continued

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{4,5}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.6	—	—	—	3.8	2.5	5.3	—	—	3.3
Containers	22.9	—	—	19.9	19.6	40.5	35.8	35.8	—	10.8
Furniture and fixtures	6.6	—	—	—	4.3	1.2	—	9.4	—	11.0
Machinery	17.4	—	—	36.3	26.8	4.2	16.1	12.7	—	13.7
Parts and materials	31.1	—	—	125.0	43.9	50.3	33.3	12.9	—	11.2
Worker motion or position	36.7	—	—	56.7	55.9	27.9	18.9	36.2	—	29.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	41.6	—	—	73.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	60.9	58.1	39.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment	12.1	—	—	25.1	18.2	6.7	5.4	9.8	—	9.3
Vehicles	14.6	—	—	52.1	8.5	43.5	12.7	11.2	—	7.8
Health care patient	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.5
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	57.8	—	—	150.2	76.4	48.0	61.8	40.3	—	42.8
Struck by object	26.1	—	—	84.0	32.1	22.3	31.8	18.8	—	13.4
Struck against object	12.2	—	—	17.9	12.8	14.9	19.5	11.0	—	10.4
Caught in equipment or object	15.4	—	—	31.6	22.8	7.2	6.2	9.1	—	18.7
Fall to lower level	10.6	—	—	67.9	7.9	11.7	9.8	3.8	—	3.6
Fall to same level	32.6	59.9	—	27.6	16.4	32.8	15.7	49.6	48.9	34.8
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	9.5	—	—	9.9	4.9	8.7	7.9	23.8	—	4.9
Overexertion	55.8	—	—	100.8	53.4	55.0	43.1	50.9	—	66.2
Overexertion in lifting	37.7	—	—	68.6	30.5	38.3	33.0	38.1	—	47.5
Repetitive motion	12.2	—	—	18.3	25.4	4.8	2.1	6.7	—	11.2
Exposure to harmful substances	9.0	—	—	10.7	10.6	4.8	8.7	10.2	—	8.3
Transportation accidents	7.5	—	—	37.3	2.7	31.4	—	3.1	—	2.6
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	4.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [18,885 cases]	100.0	21.0	12.2	20.0	12.6	10.5	5.7	18.0	5
Sex:									
Men	100.0	20.3	12.7	18.2	13.0	11.3	6.2	18.3	5
Women	100.0	22.2	11.4	23.6	11.9	9.0	4.8	17.2	4
Age:									
14 to 15 years	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	100.0	16.7	12.2	38.2	10.9	13.2	4.8	3.9	4
20 to 24 years	100.0	35.0	11.0	19.4	9.2	12.9	3.1	9.3	3
25 to 34 years	100.0	22.2	16.2	15.7	14.4	8.3	5.9	17.3	5
35 to 44 years	100.0	19.0	10.7	17.3	10.8	12.3	6.5	23.5	6
45 to 54 years	100.0	11.3	9.3	23.2	16.5	11.2	5.6	22.8	8
55 to 64 years	100.0	25.1	9.7	27.1	9.3	6.1	7.9	14.8	3
65 years and over	100.0	5.0	12.5	23.8	20.4	4.7	7.9	25.7	6
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	30.7	14.8	15.3	17.3	9.0	4.1	8.7	3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	19.7	11.9	23.4	11.3	13.3	5.8	14.6	4
Service	100.0	28.4	9.8	29.4	10.1	4.6	3.7	13.9	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	22.9	8.8	9.4	7.7	4.7	-	46.5	14
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	18.5	13.4	14.9	14.1	11.1	6.4	21.5	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	18.0	12.3	19.1	12.8	12.1	6.7	19.1	6
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	23.7	11.6	16.9	11.4	8.9	5.9	21.5	5
3 to 11 months	100.0	27.7	10.3	20.4	12.2	11.7	3.4	14.4	4
1 to 5 years	100.0	19.3	14.3	23.9	10.8	9.0	5.7	17.0	5
More than 5 years	100.0	14.8	12.1	15.9	15.8	12.7	7.2	21.5	7
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	20.1	12.8	18.4	13.4	11.6	5.7	18.0	5
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	24.4	9.9	25.0	10.2	10.1	3.3	17.0	5
Hispanic	100.0	17.2	8.6	15.3	15.6	8.9	6.4	27.9	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	9.4	34.1	22.4	3.9	7.1	3.4	19.7	3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	4.6	36.9	48.6	-	1.9	-	8.1	3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [18,885 cases]	100.0	21.0	12.2	20.0	12.6	10.5	5.7	18.0	5
Truck drivers	100.0	10.6	10.1	19.2	14.1	17.1	13.3	15.5	8
Construction laborers	100.0	14.8	10.5	17.8	6.7	14.6	5.2	30.5	11
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	17.0	17.5	19.5	15.1	15.6	2.9	12.4	5
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.0	18.6	14.0	26.1	16.3	4.2	0.7	20.0	4
Assemblers	100.0	11.3	10.1	27.2	14.6	16.2	5.9	14.7	6
Miscellaneous food preparation	100.0	76.0	1.0	11.3	0.4	6.3	—	4.9	1
Welders and cutters	100.0	32.9	11.8	14.6	9.9	9.9	4.4	16.5	3
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	23.6	15.4	19.7	19.8	5.6	2.1	13.8	3
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	9.0	8.0	21.5	19.2	3.3	14.1	24.9	8
Carpenters	100.0	12.0	12.8	1.2	17.4	4.8	1.0	50.9	35
Cooks	100.0	15.0	11.1	34.3	18.0	—	12.8	8.8	5
Registered nurses	100.0	26.3	15.4	6.4	22.0	12.5	4.4	13.0	7
Food counter and fountain	100.0	0.3	—	99.1	0.6	—	—	—	5
Automobile mechanics	100.0	58.9	7.4	12.8	5.8	6.8	1.6	6.7	1
Butchers and meat cutters	100.0	21.8	18.8	16.7	19.5	9.5	5.8	7.9	3
Cashiers	100.0	26.4	14.2	25.7	9.9	8.3	9.3	6.2	3
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	100.0	43.8	13.4	10.3	19.8	6.6	4.9	1.1	2
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	100.0	24.3	7.9	31.5	11.2	9.7	0.6	14.8	3
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	100.0	6.0	4.5	13.5	6.1	3.5	—	66.4	77
Maids and housemen	100.0	3.1	38.1	8.7	5.3	17.7	—	27.1	6
Electricians	100.0	23.3	11.0	17.0	9.5	8.9	5.9	24.5	5
Machinists	100.0	23.0	2.4	24.6	17.9	20.4	5.5	6.1	5
Sales, insurance	100.0	—	—	1.6	—	—	—	98.4	47
Managers, food and lodging	100.0	82.8	16.0	—	—	—	—	1.2	1
Roofers	100.0	2.1	7.9	40.7	1.7	7.9	—	39.7	5
Shipping and receiving clerks	100.0	28.3	14.6	27.5	5.3	16.0	2.1	6.1	3
Heating, air conditioning mechanics	100.0	4.5	2.9	8.4	40.5	1.0	—	42.7	7
Hoist and winch operators	100.0	—	1.8	3.2	1.8	1.8	4.6	86.8	37
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	2.2	8.2	47.4	17.3	22.3	—	2.6	3
Helpers, construction trades	100.0	30.5	—	12.0	16.7	8.5	—	32.2	7
Farm workers	100.0	54.7	13.2	2.0	5.3	7.6	—	17.1	1
Stock and inventory clerks	100.0	14.0	5.9	10.3	9.2	40.4	11.5	8.7	16
Printing press operators	100.0	16.3	33.9	12.2	9.9	16.4	3.8	7.4	2
Repairers, automobile body	100.0	9.1	58.7	4.5	—	9.2	9.2	9.2	2

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [18,885 cases]	100.0	21.0	12.2	20.0	12.6	10.5	5.7	18.0	5
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	22.3	12.4	23.6	12.3	9.5	3.9	16.0	5
Bruises, contusions	100.0	33.6	21.4	21.1	9.4	6.2	3.6	4.6	2
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	28.7	12.7	29.4	10.6	5.3	3.6	9.7	3
Fractures	100.0	6.2	8.8	12.1	15.9	10.2	7.3	39.5	18
Heat burns	100.0	53.7	7.4	19.4	12.3	3.4	1.9	1.8	1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	7.9	6.0	2.7	6.0	14.5	13.8	49.0	29
Tendonitis	100.0	7.1	13.7	9.9	16.2	21.1	11.6	20.5	13
Chemical burns	100.0	23.9	42.7	26.8	1.0	—	3.6	2.0	2
Amputations	100.0	10.6	0.9	13.3	10.9	21.2	5.4	37.8	14
Multiple injuries	100.0	10.9	12.0	23.8	2.9	16.8	24.7	9.0	11
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	37.3	17.2	18.9	7.5	2.9	3.6	12.7	2
Eyes	100.0	50.2	16.7	14.6	2.7	1.3	—	14.5	1
Neck	100.0	14.5	2.1	30.0	22.1	17.2	0.3	13.6	7
Trunk	100.0	18.6	10.6	19.6	13.2	13.3	5.8	18.9	6
Shoulder	100.0	9.3	7.3	16.5	11.2	24.0	1.5	30.2	13
Back	100.0	19.6	12.2	21.4	13.9	9.7	6.3	16.7	5
Upper extremities	100.0	24.5	12.7	17.5	11.6	8.2	6.0	19.4	5
Wrist	100.0	14.3	7.7	21.6	6.5	13.3	10.1	26.6	10
Hand, except finger	100.0	27.8	15.9	11.6	6.8	3.4	6.7	28.0	3
Finger	100.0	29.9	13.5	19.9	15.0	7.2	3.9	10.6	3
Lower extremities	100.0	18.0	14.3	21.6	13.5	9.8	6.3	16.5	5
Knee	100.0	10.5	13.3	21.9	16.4	12.7	9.1	16.1	6
Foot, except toe	100.0	18.7	17.9	16.3	10.2	4.8	6.9	25.2	5
Toe	100.0	19.1	20.7	30.3	16.1	5.8	4.7	3.3	3
Body systems	100.0	13.1	9.6	31.3	28.6	1.6	8.8	7.1	5
Multiple parts	100.0	17.2	12.0	23.7	10.9	12.6	5.2	18.4	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996 — Continued

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	30.6	27.2	26.4	5.4	3.2	2.0	5.2	2
Containers	100.0	16.1	10.5	25.3	13.5	15.1	5.4	14.1	5
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	13.0	9.5	38.0	12.0	10.5	1.5	15.5	5
Machinery	100.0	18.9	15.8	19.0	14.4	6.4	5.1	20.5	4
Parts and materials	100.0	17.3	14.3	16.4	11.1	10.0	8.4	22.5	6
Worker motion or position	100.0	20.6	10.1	15.7	14.2	10.5	7.1	21.9	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	22.6	11.7	21.9	11.5	8.0	5.8	18.6	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	27.9	13.6	19.6	10.4	7.3	4.8	16.6	3
Vehicles	100.0	11.5	14.7	16.7	10.6	23.5	5.4	17.7	10
Health care patient	100.0	17.7	11.7	26.0	18.8	11.1	0.8	13.9	4
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	24.5	16.7	18.9	10.8	9.2	3.9	15.9	3
Struck by object	100.0	20.5	17.2	21.5	12.7	9.5	2.8	15.9	4
Struck against object	100.0	24.3	21.1	18.1	12.5	4.2	7.5	12.3	3
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	23.0	11.7	16.6	7.9	14.3	4.1	22.4	5
Fall to lower level	100.0	11.3	14.0	12.7	13.5	6.8	10.4	31.4	10
Fall to same level	100.0	24.5	10.9	19.3	10.6	8.6	7.6	18.4	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	33.5	2.8	31.9	9.6	5.0	5.0	12.3	3
Overexertion	100.0	17.0	9.0	22.2	14.4	14.1	4.6	18.7	6
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	17.9	7.9	23.1	13.4	14.9	3.9	18.9	6
Repetitive motion	100.0	10.8	8.0	8.4	14.0	14.9	11.4	32.5	15
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	43.2	16.2	25.8	6.2	1.4	3.7	3.5	2
Transportation accidents	100.0	5.3	16.6	19.6	8.9	23.3	6.6	19.7	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	13.9	4.8	47.7	13.4	8.4	3.6	8.1	5
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	4.2	9.8	15.6	43.8	19.9	5.3	1.4	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 1996

Kansas--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [18,885 cases]	100.0	21.0	12.2	20.0	12.6	10.5	5.7	18.0	5
Goods-producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	28.1	4.2	20.9	15.9	10.8	—	20.1	5
Mining ³	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	100.0	18.1	11.8	15.1	10.3	10.9	3.4	30.4	7
Manufacturing	100.0	18.4	14.8	18.0	14.6	11.7	6.3	16.3	5
Durable goods	100.0	18.5	13.1	18.6	15.2	11.0	6.0	17.6	5
Nondurable goods	100.0	18.2	17.3	17.1	13.7	12.7	6.8	14.3	5
Service-producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	100.0	8.6	11.1	20.2	12.0	16.3	15.4	16.5	8
Wholesale trade	100.0	28.6	9.4	18.4	8.7	13.5	8.4	13.0	5
Retail trade	100.0	35.5	9.1	23.8	11.4	8.1	4.2	7.9	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	7.5	12.2	21.3	8.8	5.2	0.9	44.0	11
Services	100.0	17.7	14.7	22.9	14.1	8.7	4.7	17.3	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and

Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11
Top Ten Occupations Involving Days Away From Work
Kansas and the United States, 1996

Rank	Kansas	Number	Rank	United States	Number
	All Occupations	18,885		All Occupations	1,880,500
1	Truck drivers	1,279	1	Truck drivers	152,800
2	Construction laborers	913	2	Laborers, nonconstruction	108,500
3	Laborers, nonconstruction	821	3	Nursing aides, orderlies	93,600
4	Nursing aides, orderlies	812	4	Janitors & cleaners	46,900
5	Assemblers	787	5	Assemblers	44,000
6	Miscellaneous food prep	620	6	Construction laborers	43,700
7	Welders & cutters	422	7	Carpenters	33,500
8	Stock handlers & baggers	396	8	Stock handlers & baggers	31,900
9	Janitors & cleaners	381	9	Cashiers	30,900
10	Carpenters	365	10	Cooks	30,700

Appendices

Appendix A

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Scope of the Survey

The occupational injury and illness data reported through the annual survey are based on records which employers in the following industries maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act: agriculture, forestry, and fishing (SIC 01-09); oil and gas extraction (SIC 13); construction (SIC 15-17); manufacturing (SIC 20-39); transportation and public utilities (SIC 41-49); wholesale and retail trade (SIC 50-59); finance, insurance, and real estate (SIC 60-67); and services (SIC 70-89). Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; private households; farmers with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws; and federal, state, and local government agencies.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12), metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and railroads (SIC 40) are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to 3,652 sample units within the state. Approximately twelve percent of these were excluded from the final tabulation because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same location, or were not mailable because of an inadequate address. Follow-up mailings and telephone calls to nonrespondents resulted in an overall usable response rate of 88 percent.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requested information concerning the average employment during the calendar year; total hours worked; the number of occupational illnesses by type (seven categories); the total occupational injuries and illnesses by type, i.e., fatalities, and nonfatal cases with and without lost workdays; the number of days away from work and days of restricted work activity; and case and demographic data for lost workday cases. See Appendix D for a sample of the survey form and instructions.

Federal grant arrangements specify that the respondent fill out a single report form. The data are then used to develop both state and national estimates. This elimination of duplicate reporting by respondents, in conjunction with the use of identical statistical techniques at the state and national levels, ensures maximum comparability of estimates.

Sample Design

The basic sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all non-government industries in Kansas and to produce estimates of the number of occurrences and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses for the state. The universe was stratified into industries according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget.

A sample size necessary to produce a certain level of precision in the estimates of incidence rates was then determined for each industry. Previous surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, have given an indication of the variability of incidence rates within certain groups of industries. Using these measures of variability, the number of establishments in the industry, and the employment in large establishments, a sample size was then calculated for each industry. The number of employees in large establishments was used as a control on the sample size. When industries are dominated by a few large establishments, smaller samples are required if the large establishments are included in the sample with certainty. Industries with higher expected incidence rates displayed more variability and, therefore, were allotted a proportionately larger sample than industries with lower rates.

Within an industry it was known that the number of injuries and illnesses an establishment experiences will vary with the employment of the establishment. Because of this, the universe of establishments within an industry was stratified by employment and then an optimum allocation was achieved by distributing the sample to each size group proportionate to the total employment in the size group. This procedure assumes that the variance of the average number of injuries and illnesses per establishment in a size group is proportionate to the average establishment employment size group. Sample sizes were then adjusted to produce integral sampling ratios.

Estimating Procedures

By using a weighting procedure, units in the sample are made to represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry/employment-size class from which the unit was selected determines the weight. Weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted for the small proportion of survey forms not returned. Respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment and business activity report. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Since the universe file which provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, data are adjusted to reflect current employment levels. In the annual survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data which can be converted into annual average employment figures for separate estimates at the cell level.

Federal-State Cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete a single report form for national and state estimates.

Industrial Classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Appendix B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the annual occupational injury and illness survey. Employers may then compare their work injury and illness rates to state and national rates for their industry.

The formula requires: (1) the number of injuries and illnesses, and (2) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate proceed by determining the following:

- The number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. This may be done by adding the totals for columns 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, and 13 of The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Log (OSHA NO. 200).
- The total number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The hours worked figure should not include any nonwork time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, by salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or eight hours per workday.)

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (1) & \text{Number of injuries and illnesses X 200,000} & = \text{Incidence Rate} \\ (2) & \text{Employee hours worked} & \end{array}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Kansas and the nation.

An employer may compute rates for injuries, illnesses, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses, (1) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed.

It is also possible to compute rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, or even by department or any other grouping of employees. The formula remains the same except the constant now would be 16,667 for a monthly calculation, 50,000 for a quarterly calculation, or 100,000 for a semi-annual calculation. The number of cases or days in the numerator and the hours worked in the denominator would be for the same time frame as the constant.

Appendix C

GLOSSARY

Average Employment: The average number of full- and part-time employees who worked during the report period. This includes all classes of employees (e.g., administrative, seasonal, temporary, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction, service personnel, as well as operating and related workers).

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g., factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office). For firms engaged in activities which may be physically dispersed such as construction, transportation, communication, and electric, gas, and sanitary services, records may be maintained at the place to which employees normally report each day. For personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, their establishment would be at the location from which they are paid or the base from which these personnel operate to carry out their activities.

First Aid Treatment: One-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Hours Worked: Total hours worked by all employees. Includes all time on duty, but excludes vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other nonwork time even though paid.

Incidence Rate: Number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:

$$(N/EH) \times 200,000$$

where:	N	= number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays
	EH	= Total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
	200,000	= base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Lost Workday Cases: Cases which involve days away from work or days of restricted activity, or both.

Lost Workdays: The number of workdays (consecutive or not), beyond the day of injury or onset of illness, the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

- (2) Lost workdays, away from work: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of an occupational injury or illness.
- (3) Lost Workdays, restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of an injury or illness the employee:
 - (a) was assigned to another job on a temporary basis,
 - (b) worked at a permanent job less than full-time
 - (c) worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Low-Hazard Industries: Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA recordkeeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75.0 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

Medical Treatment: Treatment (other than first aid) administered by a physician or registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Nonfatal Case Without Lost Workdays: Any recordable occupational injury or illness case which does not involve a fatality or lost workdays.

Occupational Illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment.

Occupational Injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Any case which may be categorized in one the following classes is recordable:

- (1) occupational deaths, regardless of the time between injury, or length of illness, and death;
- (2) occupational illnesses; or
- (3) occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid).

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products or services rendered. Establishments may be classified as 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

Work Environment: The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his/her work, whether on or off the employer's premises.

Appendix D

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1996



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Read our letter for important information

Please correct Your Company Address

N

We estimate that it will take you, on average, 1 hour to complete the forms in this survey (ranging from 30 minutes to 4 hours per package), including the time you'll spend reviewing the instructions, searching and entering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, send them to: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Management Systems (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20212 and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20503. **DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO EITHER OF THESE OFFICES.**

The information collected in this survey will be held confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 09-30-97
HLS-9300 N06

Part 1: Summary of 1996 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 1996. This form tells us about the number of employees in your establishment and the number of hours they worked. It also gives us a summary of any occupational injuries and illnesses that did occur during 1996.

If you have already provided the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) with this information, you may attach a copy of their form instead of completing Part 1. If you choose to attach the OSHA form, go to *What's Next*.

To answer the questions below, you'll need

- information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- your completed copy of the 1996 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers only to the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 1996?

If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

Employment average

- Add together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 1996. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- Divide that answer by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 1996. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

Example

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 1996,

in this pay period Acme paid this many employees

1	10
2	0
3	15
4	30
5	40
↓	↓
24	20
25	15
26	10
<hr/>	
830 (sum)	

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26.

$$830 \text{ divided by } 26 = 31.92$$

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 1996?

Do not include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

If this number isn't available, you can use this worksheet to estimate it.

Total hours worked

Optional Worksheet

- _____ Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 1996.
- x _____ Multiply by the number of work hours for a full-time employee in a year.
- _____ This is the number of full-time hours worked.
- + _____ Add the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).
- _____ Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked*.

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout | <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff | <input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____ |

4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 1996?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, *Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1996*.
- ☐ No. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 1996

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 1996, follow these steps.

- ① Go to your completed 1996 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.
- ② Look at the total line on the last page.
- ③ Copy the 1996 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under *Reporting Site*, add together the total lines from all your OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 1996 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

Total Injuries

Copy these totals from columns (1) – (6):

Deaths as a result of injury (column 1)	Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2)	Injuries with days away from work (column 3)	Total days away from work (column 4)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Injuries without lost workdays (column 6)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a) – (7g):

Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c)	Poisoning (column 7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f)	Other occupational illnesses (column 7g)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8) – (13):

Deaths as a result of illness (column 8)	Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9)	Illnesses with days away from work (column 10)	Total days away from work (column 11)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 12)	Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

What's next

Look at the totals you copied into columns (3) and (10) above (look for the bold lines).

- If you had NO cases in both columns (3) and (10), you are finished with the survey. Go to *Sign This Form* on the back cover.
- If you HAD cases in either column (3) or column (10), go to *Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*.

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 1996 occupational injury or illness only if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which cases you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of *Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*. We will keep all information that you give us confidential.

Tell us about the case

Go to your completed OSHA No. 200 form. Copy the case information from that form into the columns below.

Date of injury or illness (column B)	Employee's last name, first initial (column C)	Injury		Illness	
		Days away from work (column 4)	Days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Days away from work (column 11)	Days of restricted work activity (column 12)
____ / ____ / 96 month day year	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to work in any capacity in 1996, tell us why.

- ☐ Still recovering; approximate return date ____ / ____ / 1997
month day year
- ☐ Other, *examples:* retired, resigned, permanently (total) disabled: _____

Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

1. Employee's approximate length of service at this establishment when the incident occurred (optional)

- ☐ Less than 3 months
☐ From 3 to 11 months
☐ From 1 to 5 years
☐ More than 5 years

2. Employee's race or ethnic background (optional)

- ☐ White, not of Hispanic origin
☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin
☐ Hispanic
☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
☐ American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo

You may either answer the next questions or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

3. Employee's age _____ OR date of birth ____ / ____ / ____
month day year

4. Employee's sex

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

5. Employee's occupation _____

Be specific and describe the occupation. Do not use a general term such as "maintenance". *Examples:* "auto mechanic"; "janitor."

Tell us about the incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

6. What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Tell us about the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. *Examples:* "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."

7. What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. *Examples:* "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."

8. What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." *Examples:* "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "tendinitis, elbow"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."

9. What object or substance directly harmed the employee? *Examples:* "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

Sign This Form

Fill in the name, title, and phone number of the person we should call with questions about the survey. Then date and sign the form.

_____	(_____)	_____	_____
<i>Printed name</i>	<i>Telephone number</i>	<i>Ext.</i>	<i>Today's date</i>
_____	_____		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Signature</i>		

Use the return envelope to send us the entire package — everything that we sent you — within 30 days of the date your establishment received it. If the return envelope is missing, send the entire package to the return address on the front cover (look for *Address for Return Envelope*).

If You Need Help . . .

If you have any questions or if you need help completing the survey, call the phone number that is listed below for your State. The phone number may be for an office outside of your State, but they will be able to help you. If you prefer to write, send your letter to the return address on the front of this package.

A - H

Alabama (334) 242-3460
Alaska (907) 465-6034
American Samoa (684) 633-4485
Arizona (602) 542-3739
Arkansas (501) 682-4542
California (415) 972-8641
Colorado (816) 426-4599
Connecticut (203) 566-4380
Delaware (302) 761-8223
District of Columbia
 (215) 596-1162
Florida (904) 922-8953 or
 (800) 219-8953
Georgia (404) 656-2966
Guam (671) 475-0166
Hawaii (808) 586-9001

I - M

Idaho (816) 426-4599
Illinois (312) 353-7253
Indiana (317) 232-2665
Iowa (515) 281-3661
Kansas (913) 296-5642
Kentucky (502) 564-6895
 exts. 276, 277
Louisiana (504) 342-3126
Maine (207) 624-6444
Maryland (410) 333-4202
Massachusetts (617) 727-3593
Michigan (517) 322-1848
Minnesota (612) 297-7428
Mississippi (404) 347-3660
Missouri (573) 751-2663
Montana (800) 541-3904

N - R

Nebraska (402) 471-3547
Nevada (702) 687-3298
New Hampshire (617) 565-2302
New Jersey (609) 292-8999
New Mexico (505) 827-4230
New York (718) 797-7701
North Carolina (919) 733-2758
North Dakota (816) 426-4599
Ohio (312) 353-7253
Oklahoma (405) 528-1500 ext. 257
Oregon (503) 378-8254
Pennsylvania (215) 596-1162
Puerto Rico (787) 754-5737
Rhode Island (401) 457-1853

S - W

South Carolina (803) 734-4298
 or 734-9653
South Dakota (816) 426-4599
Tennessee (615) 741-1748
Texas (512) 440-3852
Utah (801) 530-6823
Vermont (617) 565-2302
Virgin Islands
 (809) 776-3700 ext. 2040
Virginia (804) 786-8011
Washington (360) 902-5640
West Virginia (215) 596-1162
Wisconsin (800) 884-1273
Wyoming (816) 426-4599

Appendix E

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

General concepts of recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work related if it results from an event of exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of: (1) The employer's premises, and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. When an employee is off the employer's premises, work relationship must be established; when on the premises, this relationship is presumed. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment. This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.

3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.

4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment or involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of injuries

Recordable and nonrecordable injuries. Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; i.e., if the injury was such that medical treatment was provided or should have been provided, it is recordable; if only first aid was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work related:

- Treatment of **INFECTION**
- Application of **ANTISEPTICS** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Treatment of **SECOND OR THIRD DEGREE BURN(S)**
- Application of **SUTURES** (stitches)
- Application of **BUTTERFLY ADHESIVE DRESSING(S)** or **STERI STRIP(S)** in lieu of sutures
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES EMBEDDED IN EYE**
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM WOUND**; if procedure is **COMPLICATED** because of depth of embedment, size, or location
- Use of **PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS** (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)
- Use of hot or cold **SOAKING THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Application of hot or cold **COMPRESS(ES)** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- **CUTTING AWAY DEAD SKIN** (surgical debridement)

- Application of **HEAT THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- **POSITIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS** (fractures, broken bones, etc.)
- **ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL** or equivalent medical facility **FOR TREATMENT**.

First aid treatment. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment (e.g., one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries) and should not be recorded if the work-related injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- Application of **ANTISEPTICS** during first visit to medical personnel
- Treatment of **FIRST DEGREE BURNS(S)**
- Application of **BANDAGES(S)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Use of **ELASTIC BANDAGES(S)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES NOT EMBEDDED IN EYE** if only irrigation is required
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM WOUND**; if procedure is **UNCOMPLICATED**, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique
- Use of **NONPRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS AND** administration of **single dose of PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION** on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- **SOAKING THERAPY** on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by **SOAKING**
- Application of hot or cold **COMPRESS(ES)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Application of **OINTMENTS** to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during first visit to medical personnel
- **NEGATIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS**

- **OBSERVATION** of injury during visit to medical personnel.

The following procedure, by itself, is not considered medical treatment:

- Administration of **TETANUS SHOT(S)** or **BOOSTERS(S)**. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.
- Reminder: Work-related injuries requiring only first aid treatment and that do not involve any of the conditions in item 4 above, are not recordable.